The Bombay Gazette.

REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

No. 7,793.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 6?
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	6
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

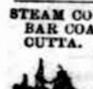
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander E. H. Howell, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th Jan. 1874, at 4 P.M.

January 1874.		February 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leaves Tuticorin	1
„ Rutnagherry	24	„ Colombo	2
„ Vingorla	25	„ Galle	3
„ Goa	26	„ Negapatam	6
„ Carwar	26	„ Pondicherry	7
„ Mangalore	27	„ Madras	9
„ Cannanore	28	„ Coconada	10
„ Tellicherry	28	„ Vizagapatam	12
„ Calicut	29	„ Bimlipatam	13
„ Beypore	29	„ Gopaulpore	13
„ Cochin	30	„ False Point	14
„ Alleppy	30	Arrives at CALCUTTA	16

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

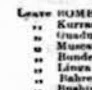
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

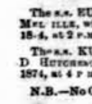
The s.s. EUPHRATES, 8?3 Tons, 120 H.P. Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 30th January 1874 at 2 P.M.

Jan. 1874		Feb. 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	30	Leave BUSREH	18
„ Kurrachee ... Feb.	3	„ Mohumerah	18
„ Guadur	4	„ Fao	18
„ Muscat	6	„ Koweit	20
„ Bunder Abbas	8	„ Bushire	20
„ Linga	10	„ Linga	25
„ Bahrein	11	„ Bunder Abbas	27
„ Bushire	12	„ Muscat ... March	1
„ Fao	14	„ Guadur	3
„ Mahomerah	14	„ Kurrachee	6
Arrive BUSREH	15	Arrive BOMBAY	9

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

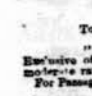
The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 30th January 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th Feb., 1874, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following STEAMERS will have DESPATCH as under:—

S. S. "TIMOR" during February.
S. S. "STRATHCLYDE" during March.

They are both fast Steamers, and have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

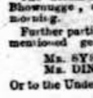
To SUEZ .... Rs. 300
„ LONDON .... „ 500

Exclusive of WINES, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.



UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO, and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

FARES.

First Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4
Second Class	3 0	Carriages	„ 4
Third Class	1 8		

The Steamers leave both Surat and Gogo on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS in the morning according to the state of the tide.

The Steamer leaving Surat on FRIDAY proceeds direct to Bhownuggur, and leaves that Port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the under-mentioned gent—

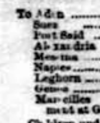
Mr. SYED KOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
Mr. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th January 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. B. RUBATTINO & Co. OF GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	23	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14 10

(1st and 2nd Class Including Wines; 3rd Class Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February 1874.
"ASIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st March 1874.
"INDIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ARIEL, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDER for our inspection and counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Ariel.

Bombay, 20th January 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship ACCRINGTON, Captain Christie, from London, are requested to SEND in their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and counter-signature, and PAY FREIGHT and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed without further notice at their expense and risk.

FRAMJEE, SANDS, & Co.,
Agents, Ship Accrington.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. GOOD HOPE, arrived from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature to pay Freight, and take delivery of their respective Goods from the Bunder.

No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Balston.

Bombay, 19th January 1874.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 26th January, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MALWA, 2,933 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain G. Hyde, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Bavre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled prior to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 19th January 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 27th January 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. DELHI, (2,178 tons and 400 H.P., Captain G. Lee, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 24th January.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th January 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton:—

DECCAN	3,128 Tons	600 H.P.	2nd March 1874.	
MALWA	2,933 „	450 H.P.	16th	do.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 „	600 H.P.	30th	do.
PEKIN	3,777 „	600 H.P.	13th April 1874.	
MIRZAPORE	3,763 „	600 H.P.	27th	do.

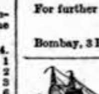
And others to Follow.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class .... Rs. 660
Second Class .... Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 3 Rampart Row. Superintendent.



THE first-class French ship B RRYER, 404 Tons Register, will sail for MAURITIUS at the end of this month. For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. ED BAUDRY & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

COME AND SEE.

SALE OF VERY SUPERIOR IN GILT FRAMES AND CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS BY THE BEST ARTISTS.

An Invoice of Pictures imported in Bombay for the first time representing important scenes of the late Franco-German War. Subjects are steeple-chase, Consolation, The ... of Lorne, H. R. H. Prince of Wales and his family, Meeting of Wellington and Blucher, ... Memoriam, Last Kiss, Black Marsh of the Elbe, ... Darling, Christ blessing Children, Spring Blossoms, Kingston Harbour, Morning Bath, Morning Toilet, Frame..., Surprised Children in the Wood, Blumies, Alpine Morning, Highland, Waiting for the Verdict, Wreck of the Emigrant, Close of Day, Love's Reverie, Coast of France and England, Banquet Roses, Eich ..., Beggars ... Hun... ..., Left in Charge, Wide Awake, Master Pony, Repose, First Cigar, Shop Summer Winter Sheep, Royal Marriage, Alpine scene, Lake of Geneva, Mother's ... People Boys, Coming out of church, Winter in ..., Feeding Time, Fo... ..., Evening in the Alps, The Halt in the Stream, Int... ..., Departure of ..., Tale d'Hôte, Calais Harbour, Preparing for the ..., Pal... ..., ... just caught, Old Quarters, Lord's Supper, Photographic Frames, Fancy Boxes, Musical Albums, Pastel Pictures, &c., &c., and amongst others well selected drawings of important scenes of the late Franco-German War.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th January 1874.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

By all Dealers throughout the World.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House accompanied by 60 days' draft.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d.; Enamelled on Glove Kid beautifully made, 21s. and 23s.; Soft House Boots Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 24s.; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 33s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 70s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Revised Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

MESSRS. DOLLOND, OPTICIANS, OF 1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

HAVING received information that TELESCOPES, &c., are now being sold in various parts of India stamped DOLLAN, and not Dollond, beg to state that they are not of their manufacture.

The above Reward will be paid to any one giving such information as shall lead to the conviction of the offenders.

All Telescopes now made by DOLLOND bear their Registered Number and Trade Mark,

Messrs. DOLLOND, 1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, where all Orders will be immediately attended to.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

33 feet long seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £350.
27 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to 430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040.
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD

YARROW & HEDLEY,

Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

WANTED, EUROPEAN PLATELAYERS. Apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 23rd January 1874.

WANTED, an ENGINE DRIVER for the HOLKAR (STATE) RAILWAY. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem, rising to Rs. 140.

Apply with Copies of Certificates to Deputy Controller, Holkar (State) Railway, Mhow.

NOTICE.—BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—The BI-WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE to KURRACHEE having been temporarily suspended, the despatch of an Extra Steamer every MONDAY AFTERNOON, as hitherto, will be discontinued until further notice.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd January 1874.

BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY will be held at the Company's Office, No. 1 Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 P.M., when and where the Liquidators will submit an account showing their acts and dealings, and the manner in which the winding up has been conducted from the date of their appointment up to 31st December 1873.

A. VIEGAS,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE,

20th January 1874. Liquidators.

GRAPHINE

OR

PORTABLE "PAPER" INK."

Price per Packet....8 Annas.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—The FIRST SECTION of the HOLKAR (STATE) RAILWAY from KHUNDWA to SANAWAD, a distance of 33 miles, will be OPENED for PASSENGER and GOODS TRAFFIC on and after the 1st February 1874.

The Trains will run as follows:—

DOWN TRAIN.

		A.M.
Khundwa	Dep.	5-30
Sanawad	Arr.	8 12

UP TRAIN.

		P.M.
Sanawad	Dep.	3-18
Khundwah	Arr.	6

CHAS. CHEYNE,
Superintending Engineer Holkar State Railway.

Mhow, 20th January 1874.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1857, and of Act X. of 1866, and of the Bombay Commercial Association Limited, in Liquidation.

LUKHMIDASS KHIMJEE,
HENRY EUSTACE BRIGHT, } Petitioners.

By an Order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the above matter, dated the 7th day of January 1874, on the petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, it is ordered that the contributories, Creditors, and all others interested in the said company do appear in the said Court, on the 17th day of February 1874, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Company should not be wound up under the supervision of this Honourable Court, and why the said Court should not adopt all the proceedings hitherto taken in the course of the voluntary wind up thereof, and why the Liquidators under the said voluntary winding up of the Petitioners should not be paid into the hands of the Accountant General of the said Court the amount of the unclaimed dividend to the credit of the persons respectively entitled to receive the same, and why the residue of the assets of the said Company in the hands of the Liquidators under the said voluntary winding up should not be distributed among the remaining Shareholders of the said Company, and why the said Court should not make such other or other order as the nature of the case may require.—Dated this 23rd of January 1874.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors for the said Petitioners.

CHUBB'S PAPER BOXES,

Containing INKSTAND, PEN-TRAY, &c. No. 2	Rs. 35	0
Ditto ditto, No. 3	37	8
LEATHERN COVER, for Ditto	15	8

CHUBB'S DESPATCH BOXES,

Fitted with STATIONERY, BLOTTING BOOK, INKSTAND, PEN-TRAY, &c., No. 2	Rs. 50	0
Ditto ditto WITH EXTRA TRAY	55	0
Leathern Cover for the above	14	0

CHUBB'S DEED BOXES,

JAPANNED TIN, with duplicate Keys:—

No. 1, 13 by 9 by 7	Rs. 22	8
No. 3, 18 by 11 by 9½	35	0
No. 5, 19½ by 15 by 13	38	8

T. J. & J. SMITH'S 15 INCH THREE-FOLD DESPATCH BOX, of best Dark, Red, Russia Leather, lined with Morocco, fitted complete with STATIONERY, BLOTTING BOOK, CASH BOOK, LEDGER, INKSTAND LIGHT BOX, 3 BOSTONITE TABLETS, PENKNIFE, IVORY RULE, PAPER KNIFE, SCISSORS, CORKSCREW, SILVER and IVORY PEN and PENCIL, &c., with SPRING LOCK and DUPLICATE KEYS, in solid Leather Travelling Case with strap. Nett Cash price .... Rs 135 0

ALLEN'S 14-INCH REGISTERED DESPATCH BOX, of best Morocco Leather, Brass bound, with 2 BOSTONITE TABLETS, and FITTINGS. Nett Cash .... Rs. 95 0

A. B. C. DESPATCH BOX, for Alphabetical arrangement of Papers, in Morocco Leather, with FALL FRONT, enclosing PAPER and ENVELOPES, INKSTAND, BLOTTING BOOK, &c. .... Rs. 35 0

STATIONERY AND WRITING MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Corrugated Iron.	Fire Engines complete.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Belting of sizes.
Floor Cloth.	Clear Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Bundling Twine.	Fire bricks.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. 46, Washington Street. | LONDON. 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue containing 3,550 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washhand Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference to a firm in England

BICKERSTETH AND CO., Leigh, near Manchester, sole Manufacturers of BICKERSTETH'S COMPOSITION for COVERING BOILERS, CYLINDERS, PIPES, &c. Non conducting, Non-combustible, and Anti-corrosive.

Trade Mark—"B. & Co., Leigh" (in diamond).

Adapted for stationary, Locomotive, or Marine Boilers, Cylinders, Pipes, or the surface of any vessel in which the retention of heat is a desideratum. In Steamers, the heat in the engine room, &c., is so much reduced as to be of the greatest relief to engineers and firemen. A saving of *twenty-five per cent.* in fuel is effected, and the composition (when properly applied, will last as long as the boiler, pipe, &c. The steam is kept perfectly dry, passing through any length of piping *without condensation.*

THE LEIGH BOILER ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPOSITION

Agents wanted in every Manufacturing Town and District throughout the World

For Copies of Testimonials, and all other information, apply to BICKERSTETH & Co., as above.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAM AND HOUSE TIMBERS.	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,
THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24, Fenwick Street, Liverpool
G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or
F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

NOTICES.

THE FLOATING THEATRE,
ESPLANADE
(Near the Bazaar Gate)

THE GREAT MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE

PERFORM EVERY NIGHT (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) IN THE ABOVE THEATRE WITH AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Family Tickets to admit three persons (First Class)—Rs. 6. First Class, Rs. 3. Second Class, Rs. 1. Pit, 8 Annas.

ON SATURDAY, 24th JANUARY,

there will be

A GRAND SPECIAL AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE

(For Families and Schools.)

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO FIRST & SECOND CLASS ONLY.

Performance to Commence at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely.

The Evening Performance Commences at 9 o'clock P.M. precisely. Doors open at 8 o'clock P.M.

Full particulars may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre can be seen and Seats secured.

A. FEITELSOHN, Proprietor.
Wm. BURTON, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a 4 per Cent. Government Promissory Note of 1865, No. 045261 of the Government of India, for Rs. 1,000, standing in the name of Byramjee Hormusjee, has been STOLEN from him. PAYMENT of the NOTE has been STOPPED at the Public Debt Offices. Any one purchasing the Note will do so at his own risk.

BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 17th January 1874.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, having been authorized to accept also FIRE RISKS on behalf of the above Company, are now prepared to grant both FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES at terms quite as favourable as those offered by any other first-class Offices. Further particulars on application.

KNOOP & Co.,
Agents Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (LIMITED).

ALLOTMENTS of SHARES in the above Society are now being made, and as a large proportion of the proposed Capital has been subscribed, the Directors have decided to commence operations.

Applications for Shares will still be entertained; but those wishing to avail themselves of the advantages the Society offers, should send in their applications for Shares AT ONCE. Due Notice will be given to Shareholders of the arrival of the first supplies, now being ordered, and of the opening of the business premises.

C. E. MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 16th January 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF THE WARDHA VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

The Sonaigaon Station and the temporary station at Hinganghat of the Wardha Valley (State) Railway, which joins the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Wardha, will, under instructions from Government, be opened for Traffic of all descriptions, on the First of February next.

Passenger (Mixed) Trains will run, after the 1st February next until further notice, in connection with the Up and Down Main Line Trains of the G. I. P. Railway, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY only, in each Week.

The Rates and Fares for Goods and Parcels, and Passengers, and the Rules and Regulations for working, which will be the same generally for the Wardha Valley Railway, as those in force for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, can be ascertained on application at Stations, or to the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 21st January 1874.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. DAVID E. GOSTLING in our Firm CEASED on the 31st ultimo.

SCOTT, McCLELLAND, & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st, Jan. 1874.

NOTICE—With reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned has THIS DAY commenced practice as an ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER. He is prepared to make Designs for Iron Bridges, Civil and Public Buildings, to advise and arbitrate on Professional Matters, and to make Final Measurements and Accounts of Contract Works.

DAVID E. GOSTLING, C.E.,
Fellow Royal Inst. Brit. Architects.

Office, National Bank Building, Bombay, 1st Jan. 1874.

THE SINGBULLI AND MURMAH TEA COMPANY, Limited.

The Company is registered in Calcutta as a Joint Stock Company with limited liability under the Indian Act

CAPITAL Rs. 400,000 IN 4,000 SHARES OF Rs. 100 EACH.

Deposit on application Rs. 10; on Allotment, Rs. 20; on 1st July, 1874, Rs. 10; and Rs. 10 every subsequent six months till the whole Rs. 100 is paid up.

BANKERS:—NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

MANAGING AGENTS:—Messrs. LLOYD & Co., 6, Fancy Lane, Calcutta, and 25, Rood Lane, E. C., London.

This Company is formed for the cultivation and manufacture of Tea in the District of Darjeeling, and for the sale and purchase of Land and Tea Estates.

The Property consists of the following Government freehold Grants, known as "Singbulli," "Murmah," and "Pinglooa."

The Estate of "Singbulli" is situated on the west or right bank of the Balasun River, in the Darjeeling Hills, exactly opposite the Amboottia Tea Garden belonging to the Darjeeling Company. The soil is good, and well adapted for Tea, having a Northern and North-eastern aspect. The area is about 930 acres.

The vendors engage to hand over this Freehold Estate, with a clear title for what it will have cost them, viz, Rs 30,000 for purchase money, including freehold commutation money to Government, law expenses, &c. The garden was commenced the latter part of 1872, and about 150 acres of Tea have been planted out on well made terraces, costing to the end of June, 1873, including Manager's new bungalow and coolie lines, Rs. 15,000. The expenditure is now going on at the monthly rate of Rs 2,000.

It is proposed to bring the cultivation up to 450 acres, by increasing the monthly outlay after the end of this year to Rs. 3,000.

Mr. C. M. Ross, the Manager of this Estate, is one of the oldest and most able Tea Planters in the District of Darjeeling.

The Estate of "Murmah" is also situated on the west bank of the River Balasun, in the Darjeeling Hills, Northern Bengal, the area being about 1,408 acres. The land is partly cleared and the portion uncleared possesses some valuable timber. The Estate has a North-eastern aspect, considered the best for the growth of Tea. The whole Estate is well watered, and the communications with Calcutta are good. The Namsoo Bazaar and Market, one of the largest in the District, is situated on this Estate: this Bazaar is a source of profit—from the Rents accruing from the Traders who chiefly supply the surrounding Tea Plantation Coolies with Rice, &c., &c.

The Grant has been secured at a favourable rate, viz, Rs. 35,000.

Mr. G. F. Flamsteed, an old and experienced Planter, has been engaged for a term of three years, and will have charge of "Murmah" and "Pinglootar" estates. Mr. Flamsteed also takes 500 shares in the concern.

Messrs. Lloyd & Co. will take 400 Shares among them, and will retain the management of the concern; their proposed remuneration, Rs. 200 a month, is at the rate they receive from numerous other Gardens of which they are the Managing Agents.

The Estate of "Pinglootar" lies between Singbulli and Murmah; the area is 289½ acres, which the Vendor has agreed to convey to the Company for Rs. 6,500, the actual cost to himself. This grant will be a valuable acquisition to the Company, rendering the three estates strong and compact.

The Gardens will be extended as quickly as is practicable to 800 acres, and in 1877 the crop should yield a dividend of 20 per cent.

These Gardens, after maturity, could be extended annually by some 20 acres at a time, during the non-manufacturing season, at a very trifling cost, thereby adding materially to the yearly profit and value of the property. About 1,000 shares have been allotted in London.

Form of application for Shares can be obtained from the National Bank of India, Ld. Bombay, who will grant receipts for money paid on account of the Company.

Share list will close on 31st January 1874.

OPIUM.—£200 AND £100. The above sums are offered for the best and second best ESSAYS on "BRITISH OPIUM POLICY AND ITS RESULTS TO INDIA AND CHINA."

SIR CHARLES E. TREVELYAN, SIR H. BARTLE FRERE, and SIR LOUIS MALLET have kindly consented to act as Adjudicators.

All ESSAYS INTENDED FOR COMPETITION are to be in the hands of one of the above-named gentlemen, or of J. W. PEASE, Esq., M.P., 18, Princes Gardens, Kensington, London, by the Thirty-First of May, 1874.

Each Essay to be signed by a motto, or word, and to have with it a sealed envelope containing the name and address of the writer.

The result of the adjudication will be published in the papers wherein this advertisement appears.

All Essays, except those to which the prizes are awarded, will be returned to the writers, but use may be made of the facts contained in any.

The Essays will be judged, not so much by literary merit, as by the value of the information conveyed, and of the conclusions arrived at

INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—FOR SALE, at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S DEPOT, Bombay, No. 9 Forbes Street, INDIAN CONDIMENTS and PRESERVES, in great varieties, unequalled in quality, taste, and flavour, free from injurious colouring, and prepared from the choicest fruits of the season:—

Gouava Jelly, in 2 lb. pots	...	Rs. 18	per Dozen.
Roselle do. „ „	...	„ 18	„
Lucknow Chutney, in bottles	...	„ 15	„
Mango do. „	...	„ 12	„
Mild do. „	...	„ 12	„
Madras do.	...	„ 18	
Cashmere do. in pints	...	„ 12	
Bengal do. „	...	„ 12	
Delicious do. „	...	„ 12	„
Curry Powder, in bottles	...	„ 12	„
Do. do. Madras „	...	„ 18	„
Curry Paste „	...	„ 18	„
Mulligatawny Paste, in bottle	...	„ 18	„
Mango Fruit „	...	„ 12	
Ripe Mango „	...	„ 21	„
Pine Apple „	...	„ 15	each.
Mango Preserves, in jars	...	„ 10	„
Do. Pickle „	...	„ 4	„
Do. do. in kegs	...	„ 4	„
Do. do. in bottles	...	„ 9	per Dozen.
Lime do. „	...	„ 9	„
Cashmere Pickle, „	...	„ 12	
Tapp Sauce „	...	„ 9	„
Nepaul Pepper, 2 oz. bottles	...	„ 6	„

ALSO,

China Preserves of Sorts.

All Orders should be accompanied with a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—CAPITAL £1,000,000.—INSURANCES against FIRE can be effected through the Undersigned upon all descriptions of Property, Merchandise, &c., in the City of Bombay and its neighbourhood.

RICHARD MARTIN & Co., Agents.

IMPORTANT TO



OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.



ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S

CELEBRATED SPECIAL KIT,

now so well known throughout

THE EAST

for its

SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE

and

MODERATE COST,

can always be obtained at

A MOMENT'S NOTICE,

for

IMMEDIATE USE,

from

	Rs. a.
Deck Suits ...... Rs. 10 to	17 0
Overland do	27 0
Warm do	35 0
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes, from	35 0
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to 23 0
Pyjamas (Per Half Dozen)	16 8
Oxford Shirts	36 0
White do	22 8
Best Shrunk Flannel	49 0
Silk and Wool	52 0
Under Vests, from	14 0
Do. Pants	26 0
Sleeping Suits, each	6 8 to 17 0
Air Pillows	6 0
Travelling do	2 0
English Feather	7 8
do. Horse Hair	7 8
Cork Mattrasses	19 8
Rug Straps	2 0
Patent Lock Straps	5 0
Waterproof Coats	15 0
Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 12
Linen do. do.	6 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0
Cotton Socks do.	9 8
Warm do. do.	15 8
Bathing Drawers, each	2 0
Sponge Bags	2 0
Sponges, Bath, large	3 8

	Rs. a.
Soap Boxes	1 8
Tooth Brush Guards	0 1?
Tooth Brushes	0 10
Nail do.	0 14
Hair Brushes and Comb in Case	10 8
Blankets, each	11 8
Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds, from	15 0
Best Beech Overland Chairs, from	6 8
Umbrellas with Cover	9 0
Warm Gloves	1 14
Do. Mitts	1 12
Do. Mufflers	2 0
Pin Scarfs, from	1 0
Sailor's Knot	1 12
Travelling Caps	3 8
Travelling Hats	5 0
Cardigan Jackets	9 8
Sheets, per pair	9 8
Pillow Cases, each	1 4
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12 8 to 23 0
Solid Leather	49 0
Extra Large	75 0
Black Hide Bags	11 8
Extra Large	24 0
Cash Bags	6 12
Courier Bags	6 8
Money Belts	3 8
Sovereign Boxes	3 0
Leather Purses	2 8
Soiled Linen Bags	4 12

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations, that she has just returned from England with a large and choice assortment of "ELEGANT GOODS," selected by herself from the best "PARIS" and "LONDON" HOUSES and which are now open for inspection at her SHOW ROOMS.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WINES, &c., CONSIGNED TO
ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co.

SHERRIES—Page and Sandeman's Dry Pale,	Rs. 22	per doz.
Ditto's Amontillado	28	„
Ashburner's Amontillado	24	„
PEACH BITTERS LIQUEUR	18	„
SPARKLING HOCKS and MOSELLES, Beckhardt's	30	„
STILL Do (From Beckhardt and J. B. Astor) Hockheimer Rauenthaler Moselblumchen Geisenheimer	24 to 28	„
CHAMPAGNES—A. Collins' Fleur de Sillery	20	„
Carte Blanche, very superior	30	„
CLARETS—Haut Barsac and Chablis	15	„
Chateau Leoville and Mouton	20	„
Chateau Lafitte	40	„
BRANDY—Fine Cognac, in quarter casks. (J. Dagobert.)		

CHOICE SELECTED AUSTRALIAN WINES.

JAMES T. FALLON'S celebrated PRIZE WINES from the famous Murray Valley Vineyard, superior in soundness and purity to any European Wines at the same price.

IN STOCK—Shiraz and Riesling, at Rs. 15 per dozen.

Muscat and Hermitage, expected shortly.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane:—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs.	25	per dozen.
R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal	20	„
Do. Vino de Pasto	29	„
J. Sandbach & Son's ... Rs. 17 &	24	„
Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal	24	„
M. P. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry	26	„
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils ... Pts.	23	„
Do. Qts.	45	„
Do. Magnums.	88	„
Arthur H. Browning's Qts.	30	„
J. Sandbach and Son's	20	„
Do. do. Pts.	11	„
BRANDY—Raynal & Co.'s Superior	24	„
CLARET—Montheuil Franc Fils Aine Chateau Belair St. Julien 1868	16	„
Chateau Delorme Margaux	16	„
R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe	14	„
Do. Margaux	17	„

Also, Messrs. PLACKET & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co.:—

SHERRY,	Rs. 25	per Dozen.
Ditto	15	„
CLARET, Yellow Seal	12	„
Ditto Red Seal	30	„
GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE	40	„

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 30th December 1873.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Direct shipments are now made ONLY TO THE TRADE, PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature.

Manufacturers by Special Appointment to H.M.'s Navy, at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

D. HOGARTH & CO'S CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS, READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

AND OILMEN'S STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Mulligatawny, Palestine Soups, Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets, Kippered Salmon, Herrings, Mackerel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Preserved Meats of all kinds, York Hams, Bacon, Truffled Pates, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages, Pickles, Sauces, Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies, Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

AND OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

To be had of all respectable Storekeepers.

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

D. HOGARTH & CO.,
"BON ACCORD" WHARF,
223, WAPPING, LONDON, AND AT ABERDEEN

ENGLISH GOODS (VIA SUEZ CANAL) AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE,

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

TO MERCHANTS, STORE DEALERS, MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

Aberdeen, and 14, Commercial Street, London, E.,

would direct special attention to their brand of Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalade; which will be found unequalled for colour, flavour, purity, and general excellence; and that each tin contains the *specified weight.* J. M. & S. would invite comparison with any other brand.

• Awarded the "GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT" at the VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873, for the general superiority of their Manufactures.

NOTICES.

GRAM-FED MUTTON.

GRAM-FED MUTTON will be SOLD every SUNDAY MORNING, at FIVE ANNAS a lb., by MAHOMED YARR, or through E. MANECKJEE, General Purveyor.

No. 1, Fowls' Depot, Crawford Market.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!!

RUST PREVENTED.

DOLLOND'S Nickle-plated STEEL SPECTACLES, to prevent Rusting, are now being made especially for India, with GLASSES of ALL SHADES, from 7s. 6d. each.

DOLLOND'S Pocket Aneroids, £3 3s. and £3 10s. Field Glasses, Telescopes, Prismatic Compasses, &c., &c.

1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

N.B.—Goods can now be sent by Indian Parcel Post for 1s. 4d. per lb.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the élite of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America, A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London, proprietors.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Established 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS,

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun and Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.

Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION. Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

NOTICES.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
(BOMBAY AND SIMLA)
BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,
THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB,
THE MAHARAJAHS OF
JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES from	Rs. 20	to	Rs. 130
GOLD WATCHES „	50	to	3,000
CLOCKS „	15	to	150
MUSICAL BOXES „	15	to	300

JEWELLERY—A large selection.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CAREFULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of London made JEWELRY, consisting of

BROOCHES AND EARRINGS;
GOLD SETS AND HALF SETS;
SUITS OF THE NEWEST PATTERN;
GUARDS, NECK-CHAINS, & NECKLETS;
CROSSE'S LOCKETS AND PENDANTS;
WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS,
OF THE NEWEST DESIGN
AND BEST WORKMANSHIP.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A Pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

WHEELER AND WILSON
SEWING-MACHINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS

CONFERRED UPON ANY SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO THE ABOVE COMPANY, AT THE

VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1873,

IN ADDITION TO

THE GRAND MEDAL OF PROGRESS AND THE GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT

FOR THE EXCELLENCE AND PERFECTION OF THEIR SEWING MACHINES,

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA

HAS CONFERRED THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF

"FRANCIS JOSEPH,"

UPON THE

HON'BLE NATHANIAL WHEELER,

PRESIDENT OF THE WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

For his Pre-eminent services in Sewing Machine industry, and his was the ONLY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY recommended by the International Jury for the

GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.



THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 105
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	„ 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	„ 165

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

FAIR MARKET VALUE ALLOWED FOR MACHINES OF OTHER MAKERS EXCHANGED FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

None are genuine without the name of the Firm impressed on the *Cloth Plate*—

"WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G. Co.,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN."

And their Trade Mark on the BED PLATE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.

SUB-AGENTS.

Poona	Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee, Esq.
Surat	Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore	Baboo Moheschunder Chatterjee.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. WAR DEPARTMENT. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times, Engineer, Daily Telegraph, Pall Mall Gazette, &c., &c.,* on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances. The HIGHEST CLASS MEDAL OF MERIT has been awarded at the VIENNA EXHIBITION for Adams's Patent Central Fire Breech-loading Revolvers.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern ... 5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ... 6s. 0d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

		s. d.		£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at 6 0	....	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6 0	....	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 „	at 6 0	....	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6 0	....	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „	at 6 0	....	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 „	at 6 0	....	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 „	at 6 0	....	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons			....	2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 „	at 6 0	....	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs			....	1 5 0
				£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 23RD JANUARY.

EXCHANGE on London is weaker as regards Bank Bills, and although rates for good credit are lower there is not much demand for immediate Bill at lower rates than our quotations, but for forward delivery the tendency is downward both in sterling and francs. Closed holidays in Calcutta leave us without quotations as to rates there on London.

Government Securities are improved in position, there being few sellers at the prices quoted.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight .... 1s. 11 9/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight .... 1s. 11 5/16d.
Bank Bills, on demand .... 1s. 11½d.
Documents, 6 months' sight .... 1s. 11½d. to 15/16d.
Credit Bills, 6 do. .... 1s. 11 13/16d.
Documents, 3 do. .... 1s. 11½d.
Credit, 3 do. .... 1s. 11½d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight nominal.
Do demand .... par
On Madras 30 days' sight 99¾
Do, demand .... par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 218.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 107¾
Four & half per cent. 103¾
Four per cent. 101¾
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 .... ½ per cent. prem.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 ... ½ " "
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond .... 113 ex coupon.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand .... 6 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ...... 7½ "
Do. do. over 3 do. ...... 8½ "
Do. on Merchandise ...... 9½ "
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ...... 8½ "
Do. do. over 3 do. ...... 8½ "
Do. do. .... 9½ "
Bank Bills .... 8½ "
Mercantile Paper .... 8 "

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ... Rs. 10-8
Carolus ... ... " 236
Mexican Dollars ... ... " 222
Francs ... ... " 136
Bar silver ... ... " 107¼
Gold Lea ... ... " 17-2¾
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ... ... " 17 ¼
Australian Gold ... 100 touch ... ... " 17

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

VERY dull; only a retail business doing.

London; { Cotton / Cases / Seeds } No ship

Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ...... £2 10s. 0d. / Wooden Ships " ...... £2 10s. 0d. nominal. / Myrabollams ...... £2 5s. 0d. / Coir bdls ...... £1 0s. 0d. }
Seeds ...... £2 5s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton / Coffee } £2 17s 6d

Overland Steamers—
London .... £3 5s. 6d.
Venice .... £3 0s. 0d.
Trieste .... £3 2s. 6d.
Liverpool .... £3 2s. 6d.
Havre Cotton .... £3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... { Wheat ...... £2 15s. 0d. / Seeds ...... £2 15s. 0d. / Cotton ...... £2 15s. 0d. }
China ... { Steamer Cotton ...... Rs. 20 per ton. / " Opium ...... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ...... Rs. 4 per bale nominal }
Calcutta ... Salt .... Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay .... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius .... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY, 23RD JANUARY.

MARKET quiet for Spinning shares. Bank and Land shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 pct	Do of Bombay New	747½
10,000	500	100	12 pct	Do 2nd Res. issue	272½
5,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
19,?00	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	128
1,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	218-3-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	234 ex d.
—	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
—	£18	198-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C	1,380
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	114
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land	940
4,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	380

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½	Alexandra Spinning	1,500
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,750
300	2,000	all		Showpuggur M. & P. Co.	1,975
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,310
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	265
2,500	1,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,710
700	2,000	all	200p.a	Great Eastern	2,650
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,295
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,330
200	1,000	all	100p.a	Morarjee Spinning	1,290
800	2,500	all	150p.a	Oriental	3,650
600	2,500	400	200p.a	Royal	2,275
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,750

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150p	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,650
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	2,000	85	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
150	12,000	1,000	100pa	Apollo Press Co.	5,500
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,375
200	2,000	all	200pa	Bombay Press Co.	850
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 p	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700
500	1,880	all	40*	Colaba Press Co.	3,900
350	9,000	all	250pa	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	500*	Fort Press Co.	4,200
400	2,000	1,800	75 p	Framji Cowasji Press C	430
300	1,000	all	70 p	French Press Co	625
250	5,000	1,467	75 p	Imperial Press Co	750
200	400	350	60 p	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	545
600	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 p	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
300	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	900
400	850	750	135 p	Scinde Press Co.	500
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,100
211	1,500	1,350	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	80 pa	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 pa*	Volkart United Press Co.	950

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	125pa	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,340
1,000	50	all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	102
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	26
	500	all	15 ps.	Treacher & Co	420
	250	all	10 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	225

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

We have no change to report in the state of the market, and prices are quite the same. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

1,000 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 8¾ lbs. at Rs. 5 0 0
500 " " T. Cloths 29 " 24 " 6 " at " 3 7 0
500 " " " 32 " 24 " 7 " at " 4 4 0

COTTON.

Reuter's of the 22nd reports the Liverpool market as closing heavy, with prices barely supported. Surats are weaker, and we have to report a decline of 1/16d. to ⅛d in prices. Fair Dhollerah is quoted at 5 5/16d. per lb., Oomrawuttee at 5⅝d., Tinnevelly at 5¾d., Broach at 6⅛d., Hingunghaut at 7d., and Mid Orleans at 8 9/16d. per lb. Sales amount to only 10,000 bales, of which 2,500 are Surats, and of which 2,000 are on account of speculation and for export. The receipts at Liverpool amount to about 17,000 bales. The Cotton market here continues very dull, but prices show no alteration. The following are our closing quotations:—

New Oomrawuttee (Feb. delivery) .... Rs. 187 to Rs. 188
" Akote (" ") .... " 190
" Broach M. G. (March ") .... " 203 to " 204
" Hingunghaut .... " 224 to " 225
" Dhollerah (April delivery) .... " 174 to " 175
Old Dhollerah .... " 160 to " 165
" Sawginned .... " 176 to " 177
" Vingorla .... " 165 to " 167

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

50 candies New Hingunghaut .... at Rs. 225
75 " " Broach M. G. March .... at " 204¼
70 " " Khandeish .... at " 165¾
25 " " " .... at " 163-65
100 " " Broach M. G. April .... at " 202
1 0 " " Kirklee March .... at " 190
50 " " Dhollera April .... at " 175½
150 " " " .... at " 175
25 " " Barsee .... at " 180
1 0 " " Sheagaum 15 days .... at " 188
25 " " Jalgaum .... at " 180
25 " " Viraml .... at " 173
100 " Old Sawginned .... at " 177

YARNS.

No business is doing.

METALS.

No sales are reported.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 17th January 1874.

Open 1,266¾ Miles. Rs. a. p.
Coaching 72,305 13 9
Merchandise 3,41,485 8 0
Electric Telegraph 900 8 0
Municipal Trains, &c. 600 0 0
Total Rs......... 4,15,291 13 9
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266¾ miles .... Total Rs...... 4,03,182 13 10
Increase Rs....... 12,108 15 11

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for Khangaum and Oomrawuttee for the three days ended 3rd January.

	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	Train Mileage.
Passengers	89 12 7	64
Goods	360 0 10	56
Electric Telegraph	8 8 0	0
Total	458 5 5	Total 120

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Hindoostan (s)	Roskell	Suez, Jan. 10.
	John Dixon (s)	Preston	Newcastle, Nov. 7.
	Messenger	Parkins	Shields, Sept. 24.
	Cavour	Evans	Liverpool, Aug. 14.
	Hydis Scholfield	Forsyth	Boston, Aug. 23.
	Aratoon Apcar (s)	Montgomery	Shields.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Muriel (s)	Pearson	Liverpool.
	Kurrachee (s)	Hutchison	Kurrachee.

The barque Night Hawk, Blaney, for Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer John Dixon, to Marseilles.
Steamer Nile, to Liverpool.
Steamer Good Hope, to London.
Brig M. C. Hydroos, to Colsagarpatum and Tuticorin.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
19 Talisman .... Harrington ... Tyne, Aug. 27.
Cambay .... Selkirk ...... Liverpool, Sept. 14.
Spence .... Gill .... Port Darwin, Nov. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.
19 Ship Dilkoosh, Glencorse and Neva.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.
21 Emblehope (s) .... London via Colombo.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.
21 Bagdad (s) .... Rangoon and N. Ports.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 7 Malwa, ss, Hyde, from Southampton.
7 Columbine, H. M.'s S. F., Hereford, from Gwadel.
7 Austin Friars, ss Newcomb, from Cardiff.
8 Kwang Tung, B. M. Elton, from Hoodooda.
8 Persia, ss, Merello, from Bombay.
9 Arabia, ss, Caboara, from Genoa.
9 Japan, ss, McTavish, from Calcutta.
9 Neera, ss, Coburn, from Bombay.
9 Alexander, ss, Hummel, from Cohay.
10 Gordon Castle, ss, Holmes, from Japan.
10 Thetis, H. M.'s, ss, Ward, from Shanghai.
10 Glasgow, H. M.'s, ss Jones, from Colombo.
11 Enmore ss, Holman, from Cardiff.
12 Hydaspes, ss, Rogers, from Bombay.
13 Lord Clyde, ship, Ellis, from Bombay.
14 Sir John Lawrence, ss, Baldwin, from Bombay.
14 Harrington, ss, McMoutry, from Batavia.
14 Corregidor, ss, Caw, from Glasgow.
15 Arratoon Apcar, ss, Montgomery, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 7 Malwa, ss, Hyde, to Bombay.
8 Persia, ss, Marello, to Genoa.
9 Mary and Emma, Bq., Nacoda, to Jeddah.
10 Malacca, ss, James, to Bombay.
10 Arabia, ss, Caboara, to Bombay
10 Japan, ss, McTavish, to Marseilles.
10 Alexander, ss, Hummel, to Falmouth.
10 Gordon Castle, ss, Holmes, to London.
12 Neera, ss, Coburn, to Jeddah.
12 Quarta, ss, Hay, to Rangoon.
12 Hydaspes, ss, Rogers, to Suez.
14 John Dixon, ss, Preston, to Bombay.
14 Lord Clyde, ship, Ellis, to Jeddah.
14 Harrington, ss, McMoutry, to Rotterdam.
15 Corregidor, ss, Caw, to Manilla.
15 Sir John Lawrence, ss, Baldwin, to Jeddah.
15 Arratoon Apcar, ss, Montgomery, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Nov. 16 Wolverine, H. M. S. F., Wrateslaw, from Trincomalee.
Dec. 14 Philomel, H. M.'s G. B., Garforth, from Sheerness.
Jan. 2 Stephenson, ss, Foster, from Cardiff.
7 Columbine, H. M.'s S. F., Hereford, from Gwadel.
7 Austen Friars, ss, Newcombe, from Cardiff.
8 Kwang Tung, B. M., Elton, from Hoodooda.
10 Thetis, H. M.'s S. Ft., Ward, from Shanghai.
10 Glasgow, H. M.'s S. Ft., Jones, from Colombo.
11 Enmore, ss, Holman, from Cardiff.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 21.

Gaye, Brigadier General, Inspector General, R. A., on duty, from Kirkee.
Gallwey, Captain, Brigade Major R. A., on duty, from Kirkee.
Crene, Surgeon Major, R. A., from leave, from Matheran.
Sadlier, Captain, R. A., on duty, from Kurrachee.

JANUARY 22.

Kelsey, Captain, 72nd Highlanders, on leave, from Peshawur.

JANUARY 23.

Robinson, Colonel, Royal Engineers, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES—JANUARY 8.

Adam, Captain, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master Genl, on duty, to Kurrachee.

JANUARY 22.

Hatch, Colonel, Gun Carriage Department, on duty, to Poona.

JANUARY 23.

Monteith, Lieutenant, 5th Lancers, on duty, to Kurrachee.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, January 20.)

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J R Cockerell, Comr of the Nilgiris, fifteen days' privilege leave, from the 2nd Feb next.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers, being entitled to furlough in the order of priority stated, are granted leave of absence from the dates named, to proceed to Europe for the period specified opposite their respective names, with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days:—

Mr P P Hutchins, District and Sessions Judge, Madura, for 20 months, from 15th March 1874.

Mr H J Stokes, Sub-Collr. and Joint Mag, Tanjore, for 18 months from 15th March 1874.

Hon. W Hudleston Chief Secy to Govt, for 12 months, from 2nd March 1874.

Mr H Wigram, Registrar, High Court, A S, For 21 months, from 1st March 1874.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Boddy, R E, Asst Engr, Tinnevelly District, privilege leave for 28 days.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Wallace delivered over charge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, to the District Judge on the 13th instant.

Mr C W W Martin, Actg Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, assumed charge of the Court from the District Judge on the 16th instant.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj J P Nash, Supt of the Jail at Tranquebar, is appointed a Special Mag of the 1st Class.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Vety Surgn S R Sartin, R A, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Military Department.

With reference to the General Order issued by the Government of Bombay, permitting Colonel J Orr, M S C, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 34th L I, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, that Officer is granted furlough on medical certificate for two years.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Maj R Griffith, S C, doing general duty at Secunderabad, on furlough on private affairs for ten months, to embark from Bombay.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

MADRAS STAFF CORPS

To be Lieut-Colonels, having completed twenty-six years service.

Maj James Allardyce, Richard Henry Beddome, and Rowland Farrer, from the 20th Jan 1874.

The promotion of Maj David Shah, S C to the rank of Lieut. Col, is to have effect from the 8th Jan 1874.

The under-mentioned officers have reported their return from Europe:—

Surgn-Maj W H Harris, M D, Indian Medical Department, Supt, Lying in Hospital, &c.

Surg-Maj C T Eves, Indian Medical Department, in Medical Charge, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Hony Asst Surgn C Doiz, of the Indian Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service, on a pension of £150 per annum, from the 1st March 1874.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .... Rs 10 0
Per Copy .... " 0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

NOTICE.

THE HON'BLE MRS. BONAR DEANE will be happy to RECEIVE VISITORS at a GARDEN PARTY at Government House, Parell, on TUESDAY, the 27th January, from 5 to 7 P.M.

J. P. E. JERVOISE,
Captain, A.-D.-C. in Waiting.
Govt House, Parell, 23rd January 1874.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HEWETT—January 15th, at Westbourne Park, London, the wife of Colonel W. S. Hewett, Commanding 24th Bombay N. I., of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CLEVELAND—January 2nd, at Breach Candy, Bombay, the wife of Henry Cleveland, Esq., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

REILLY—January 15th, at Ferozepore, the wife of Mr. F. T Reilly, P. W. D., of a daughter.

BRYAN—January 19th, at Allahabad, Mrs. George M. Bryan, of a son.

McNEALE—January 7th, at Meerut, the wife of Captain J. A. McNeale, 8th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CRUDEN—MOORE—January 10th, at St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, Calcutta, by the Rev. F. F. Michell, John Cruden, to Evelyn, third surviving daughter of the late John Moore, Esq.

WITHERS—HAMNETT—January 13th, at Calicut, St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. T. Foulkes, George Edward Withers, Esq., Manager Alpha Gold Mining Co., to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Alexander Hamnett, Esq, of the P. W. D.

DEATH.

BETTS—January 14th, at 17, Wellesley 2nd Lane, Calcutta, of rheumatic gout, Mr. William Ebenezer Betts, aged 47 years.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1874.

THE *Indian Statesman* is perfectly welcome to his little joke at our expense on account of the "pertinacity" with which we continue to expose the mischievous results of the purchase by Government of the Elphinstone Estate. We have always meant to be pertinacious on this subject, because, odd as the fancy may seem to the *Indian Statesman*, we are of opinion that a Bombay newspaper ought to watch closely and criticize freely the management of the Bombay Port Trust; and, as unfortunately the Trust is only the Elphinstone Land Company under a new name, we are not clever enough to comment on what we regard as the mistaken policy of the Trustees without referring also to the original sin of which the fatal taint is manifest in the spirit of all their proceedings. We do not, however, "fling the Elphinstone Estate "into the teeth of the Trustees." We think they have been placed in a most uncomfortable position, and that they are very much to be pitied. Instead of having an unembarrassed property, they have only got a huge debt, with a waste of land which nobody will buy and wharves at which the rates for landing are so heavy that the trade of the port naturally seeks accommodation elsewhere. Our complaint against the Trustees is that they do not frankly recognize the impossibility of working the Port Trust Act, as it at present stands, without doing more harm than good to the trade of Bombay. Instead of doing this, they have deliberately determined to ruin all the private wharfingers of the port, in order to gain such a monopoly of the trade as will yield them a sufficient revenue to pay interest on their debt. It was supposed a few days ago that we were exaggerating, when we said that this was what the resolution of the Trustees to compete with private wharfingers really meant; but discussion has already drawn from the *Indian Statesman*—the sole defender of the policy of the Trust—the admission that all the properties which do not belong to the Trust must be ruined. Our contemporary, to do him justice, is sorry for the private proprietors of foreshore properties. He would like to see the State buy up these properties too. But, as the State won't oblige him by doing this, he is of opinion that the Trust is bound, for the sake of the public interests, to lay waste all the rest of the foreshore in order that that portion of it which is owned by the Trust may be converted into a productive property. Does the *Statesman* know that the money sunk in the properties which he talks as calmly of destroying as if it were a matter of brushing away a mosquito amounts to *five crores of rupees*, to say nothing of the capital invested in boats, which it is also part of Mr. Ryan's mission to sweep away? And can any man gravely affirm that, under any conceivable circumstances, it would be advantageous to the trade of Bombay to ruin the holders of five or six millions' worth of property in order to double or treble the revenue on two and a half milions' worth which is not more favourably situated for commercial purposes?

We compared the other day the present position of the Trust to that of a subsidized steamship company which takes freights at any rates in order to run rival ships off the line. It will be seen, from a report which we publish in another column, that this is the very accusation which private steamship owners in England have brought against the P. and O. Company; and there cannot, we imagine, be two opinions as to the soundness of the principle laid down by Mr. Holt, in his interview with Dr. Lyon Playfair, that the State does injustice when it grants a subsidy on such conditions as enable the subsidized company to kill private enterprize. A subsidy ought only to be paid for special work done. For instance, if the P. and O. Company were compelled to run their ships at a proper rate of speed, so as to bring out the mails to Bombay in seventeen days instead of twenty-one, no one would say that it was wrong to give them a subsidy as compensation for the greater expense they would have to incur and for the disadvantage to which they are exposed in having to start their steamers at fixed dates whether they were empty or full, instead of waiting for cargo. But, when the contract stipulates for so low a rate of speed that the Company can run their worst boats to carry the mails and keep the best ones to compete with rival steamships in the freight market, it is quite plain that private enterprise is treated unfairly by the State. Now, if we apply this principle in the case of the Port Trust, we can distinguish clearly the proper limitations of the action of the Trustees. In point of fact, they receive a subsidy from Government, while private wharfingers are left to their own resources. Is it right, then, that they should take advantage of their privileged position to underbid all competitors, so that on the wreck of the general ruin they may build up a gigantic monopoly? Evidently, they ought to use the public money for the purpose of providing special facilities for trade, and offering to traders advantages of accommodation at their wharves and in their basins which cannot be found elsewhere. This would be a legitimate form of competition. But for the Trustees to do nothing to improve their property, and to attempt to attract customers by simply charging rates which they must know to be unduly low for carrying goods to their bunders—a branch of business which they ought never to have been allowed to undertake at all—is a mere imitation of the indefensible line of conduct attributed to the P. and O. Company.

But are Mr. Ryan's rates unduly low? We may make a quotation on this point from Mr. Bythell's excellent speech at the meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, held on June 5, 1872. Mr. Bythell, who was then Chairman of the Chamber, criticized in his speech Mr. Ormiston's dock estimates; and, with reference to the present system of landing and shipping goods, he said—"Mr. Ormiston puts the present cost of landing ships' cargoes at Re. 1-8 "per ton, whereas I think the average is now "nearer a rupee per ton only. But he is right "in saying that boat-hire is at present at too low "a rate to pay, and that boat property is unduly "depressed in value." This was Mr. Bythell's opinion two years ago. We should like to know, then, how it happens that the same gentleman, as a member of the Port Trust, now declares Mr. Ryan's charge of twelve annas a ton for landing cargo to be a fairly remunerative rate. The *Indian Statesman* says there can be no monopoly where there are no private interests to serve, as if the permanent effect of a monopoly on trade must not be the same, whether it belongs to a board or to a private individual. But the mercantile members of the Trust are interested in getting their goods landed very cheaply at the Port Trust wharves; and they ought therefore to be especially careful in avoiding anything that looks like unfair competition.

The Trust may succeed, or it may fail, in its design of ruining all private proprietors for the benefit of the public. If it succeed, do Mr. Bythell, Mr. Kittridge, and Mr. Hall imagine that it will be possible for them to maintain the low rates they are now rejoicing in having introduced? Mr. Ormiston's estimates of the revenue to be yielded by his dock were based on the old rates; so that either these must be reimposed or the dock will not pay. But suppose the Trust fails? Suppose that the landing agents and foreshore proprietors fight a good fight to save themselves from ruin, and draw away a good part even of the trade which has hitherto belonged to the Port Trust? Suppose that the Sassoon dock is finished this year, and that the steamers coming to the Port begin to frequent it? What, then, will become of the Port Trust's revenue; and would not the Government finally grow tired of losing money in such a speculation? As we have said before, there is but one just, honest, and useful policy for the Trustees to adopt. They should neither seek to ruin private traders, nor urge the Government to throw good money after bad by spending a few more millions in buying up the whole foreshore. They should simply insist on being relieved of the burden of a debt they can never pay, and on being allowed entire freedom of action to care only for "the general improvement of the "port."

NOTES OF THE DAY.

A CALCUTTA correspondent telegraphs to us that Sir Richard Temple is to make his reports from the famine-stricken districts to Sir George Campbell, and that his appointment as Special Commissioner is not intended as a check on the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, though it is considered to have been hardly required. Whatever the intention may have been, the consequence of the appointment can scarcely fail to be that Sir G. Campbell will find himself practically superseded by Sir R. Temple.

ALTHOUGH Bombay seems not to be so entirely dependent upon the presence of its Governor to support it as Madras seems to be, yet the citizens of Bombay appeared to be very glad yesterday to welcome Sir Philip Wodehouse after his two months' tour in Upper India. The levée was held in the New Secretariat, and the arrangements were altogether much better than usual. Though there is no single room in the Secretariat so large as the Town Hall, yet all the rooms through which the company had to pass are spacious and the doorway is wide, so that there was little or no crushing. The carriages set down at one side door, and the visitors passed through the whole length of the building and went out at the door at the other end of it. The Governor with his staff stood in the central hall, supported by his body-guard upon either side. The company defiled before him in the usual well-known style. His Excellency simply bowed to each presentee, and did not engage in conversation at all. It was perhaps well that this was the case, as there must have been fully four or five hundred visitors in all who came to pay respects to him. In our Monday's daily issue, as well as in our "Overland Summary," we shall publish the names of those who were present at the levée.

ON the 16th January the Kurrachee Municipality presented an address to His Excellency, in which many things were desired and much thankfulness was breathed for favours received. The Municipality are thankful that the harbour improvements are now completed, but wish that a new lighthouse should be erected at Manora in order to ensure the safety of vessels approaching the port in hazy weather, and also that a pier should be made in order to facilitate the loading and discharging of cargo. The Municipality have one eye fixed on the present, and another on the future, and with the latter they are doubtless contemplating the time when the European railway to Peshawur will be completed, by which Kurrachee will rise into a position of importance in India much superior to what it possesses at present. When that time comes, Kurrachee will take from Bombay nearly all the Punjaub passenger traffic, and then a pier will doubtless be very much required. It is questionable, however, if the Government of Bombay will at present see its way to sanction the erection of a pier such as is asked for, and we observe from notes supplied to us by a correspondent that His Excellency the Governor seems to have diplomatically avoided saying anything either about the erection of the pier or the lighthouse. He said, however, that, when the Indus Valley Railway is completed, Kurrachee will have very fair prospects. In this sentiment he agreed with the Municipality, who told him in their address that the completion of the Indus Valley Railway connecting Sind and the Punjaub must secure for Kurrachee much of the traffic that is now diverted by other lines of railway, and for which that port seems to be the natural outlet. In the meantime Bombay is very much in need of harbour improvements also.

THE Secretary of State for India in Council has given his consent to an arrangement under which, so long as horse stalls are retained on board H.M.'s Indian troop-ships, as at present, for the accommodation of horses sent from this country (for Government purposes) to India, mounted officers of regiments proceeding to that country may be allowed to embark their chargers in the event of the whole or a portion of the accommodation being available for them, on the understanding that no claim on the part of the officers to this privilege is thereby admitted, and that the chargers embarked are conveyed entirely at the risk of their owners, neither the Imperial Government nor the Government of India accepting any responsibility whatever. On troops being placed under orders to embark, officers entitled to draw forage, who may wish to take their horses, under the conditions specified, should apply through the usual channel to the Quartermaster-General, who will make the necessary arrangements with the India Office. In any case there will be room for only a few each year. The owners of the horses will be required to make provision for their care during the voyage, and to supply and put on board, at their own expense, all necessary forage. Hay must be packed in compressed bales. A supply of medicine should also be provided.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

WRECK OF THE CALUMET.

LONDON, 22ND JANUARY.

The ship Calumet, bound from Calcutta to Boston, has been totally wrecked off the Bermudas.

LONDON, 22ND JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool cotton market to-day closed with prices barely supported. Surats weaker.

The London cotton market closed heavy.

Fair Dhollera, 5 5/16d.

The Manchester market to-day has been quiet but unchanged.

Exchange on India .... 1s. 11½d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper .... 95.
4½ do. do. .... 96¾.
5½ do. do. .... 101.
3 per cent. Consols, for account ...... 92¼.
5 do. French Rente, 1872 ...... 93¼.
Bar Silver .... 59¼.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ...... £11,500,000. Dec. £125,000.
Bills discounted ...... £16,687 500.
Bullion ...... £23,062,500. Inc. £187,500.

Arrival—Cerdic. Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Gladys.

THE OUTWARD MAILS.

ADEN, 22ND JANUARY.

The s. s. Baroda with the outward mails sailed for Bombay at 9 this morning.

The s. s. Australia, with the outward mails for Ceylon and China, sailed at 8 this evening.

WE have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of a donation of Rs. 50 from Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier to the Soldier and Sailors' Games Fund.

YESTERDAY a Liverpool telegram was received in Bombay to the effect that the American crop estimate is now accepted as from 4,100,000 to 4,200,000 bales.

IN the case of the Accountant-General of Madras against his subordinates, two of the accused men, Jyasing and Rungaswamy, have been committed for trial at the Sessions.

IN all probability we shall soon have the Chevalier Blondin here. We see that he announces an open air performance in the Khusroobagh Gardens at Allahabad on Monday afternoon next.

WITH respect to the breaking up of the Bangalore Camp, the local *Spectator* understands that the marching troops strike tents on the 31st, and that the movements by rail will commence on the 1st proximo.

THE *Bengal Times* informs us that a local relief committee has been established at Barisal by Mr. Beveridge, the magistrate, who has given Rs 1 000 as his own subscription, and collected Rs. 1,175 from other persons in the neighbourhood.

THE *Indian Public Opinion's* Kulu correspondent states that the heaviest snow known for twelve years fell on the 12th instant. At 3,500 feet elevation five inches of snow fell, and that it was on the 13th lying two inches deep down to 3,000 feet, though thawing in the sun as it is freezing hard in the shade.

WE hear that Mr. C. A. Stuart, Postmaster of Bombay, will be appointed to act as Postmaster General of the North-West Provinces, during the absence on leave for eight months of Mr. Hutchinson, and that Mr. E. C. George, who is now Acting Postmaster of Calcutta, will act for Mr. Stuart as Postmaster of Bombay.

THE following works, which may be of interest to officers of the Scientific Corps, are now under compilation in the office of the Inspector-General of Engineers and Fortresses of the Prussian army:—The history of the siege of Strasbourg, the history of the siege of Paris, and the history of the bombardment of Schelestadt and Neu-Brisach. The first part of the history of the siege of Strasbourg was to have been published at the end of last year.

AN odd fact, connected with the movements of grain in the N. W. Provinces, has come to our knowledge, says the *Pioneer*. A merchant who had collected a considerable supply of rice, some 12,000 maunds or more, from stations up country, had consigned it at first to the threatened districts, and had actually sent it down the railway as far as Benares. When he found that prices were lower where the famine prevailed than in the North-West he brought the whole cargo back again to Allahabad!

AT a recent meeting of the Dundee Chamber of Commerce the President stated that the flax, tow, and hemp imported during 1873 amounted to almost 40,000 tons. For 25 years past there had been scarcely any change, while the manufacture of jute had advanced amazingly. In 1873 the total importation of jute was 142,000 tons, as compared with 46 983 tons in 1863. The direct importation to Dundee this year had been 102,000 tons. The trade in jute had not been so profitable during the past as in the previous year.

FROM the Collector's Report of the Kartiki Fair at Punderpore, which commenced on October 30th, we gather that the number of pilgrims to the shrine of Vittoba was about 50,000, and they came principally from Bombay, Poona, Khandeish, Sattara and Ahmednuggur. The amount realized by sale of the right to collect the pilgrim tax was Rs. 9,050, which exceeded that of last year by Rs. 1,050. The police and sanitary arrangements appear to have been carefully attended to, and notwithstanding the numbers collected there was no disease nor did any casualty occur. It had been thought that owing to the breaking of the image of Vittoba all sanctity would have departed from it, and that the fair would have died out. The Budwas, however, say that the wrath of God has been appeased, and that the image, though damaged, has not been impaired as to its sanctity.

THE following singular coincidence is related by an English paper:—It appears that in the books of one of the oldest established wine merchants in London, with whom county families have been accustomed to deal for generations, occurs the entry, some sixty years back, of presents of wine made by the then Sir Henry Tichborne, the seventh baronet, to a person named Orton, residing at Wapping. The connection of the two names may be only a coincidence, says our contemporary, but at the same time it seems a very curious one, when we consider the manner in which the same names have been connected in the pending trial; and it may be that we shall yet hear more of the circumstances under which Sir Henry Tichborne sent his presents of wine to one Orton at Wapping at a time long antecedent to the birth of the Claimant.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—The visit of the Shah of Persia last summer to Europe has not yet produced any marked improvement in the administration of the affairs of his country apparently. The harvest for the year just come to a close has, according to the Teheran correspondent of the *Levant Herald*, been abundant in all parts of Persia, more especially in the important province of Adjerbeidjan. But, on the other hand, brigandage has assumed such proportions that great difficulty must now arise in suppressing it. Several of the mail couriers have been robbed on the highway, among others the English mail to Ispahan and the Russian courier between Teheran and Resht. It is, moreover, a painful fact that troops sent to quell the evil have in many cases made common cause with the brigands, for the simple reason that the unlucky Persian soldiers have received no pay for the last fifteen months. "An imposing ceremony" took place the other day at the palace in presence of all the princes and dignitaries of the kingdom. The Shah publicly presented a diadem of great value to his favourite wife (who is understood to have been one of the chief promoters of the intrigue against the ex-Grand Vizier), and at the same time decreed that she should bear the title of Melik Afak, "the universal Queen." Whether this lady will now put herself at the head of the great woman movement which threatens to convulse the universe remains to be seen.

MILITARY ITEMS.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says—The Army Purchase Commissioners would seem to have little or nothing to do just now. We heard the small number of retirements attributed the other day to the fact that the Commissioners had run out of money. This is not, however, the case. There is enough and to spare, but officers are holding back their papers in the hopes that some pecuniary advantage may eventually accrue to them from the deliberation of the Royal Commission on Grievances.

THE same journal published the following items:—Majors-General J. W. Armstrong, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General, has been appointed a special commissioner of the Chelsea Hospital and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst; Surgeon Major A. D. Home, V.C., C.B., has been gazetted Deputy Surgeon-General in recognition of his services on the West Coast of Africa. This makes the third reward already granted for the Ashantee campaign.

THE *Times* (of Jan. 2) publishes the following from its correspondent at Portsmouth:—The Admiralty have given directions for a court of inquiry to be held this morning on board her Majesty's ship Devastation, at Portsmouth, relative to alleged acts of mutiny by the crew of the ship against their officers on Christmas Day. At Christmas time, and especially on Christmas day, a large amount of licence is granted on board of all her Majesty's ships, and as certainly also some additional licence is taken by the men. This is well understood by all acquainted with the navy, and it is also understood, quite as clearly, that on board every ship on such occasions the time must arrive, towards the end of the day, when the commanding officer has without any choice at all in the matter personally, to become again the disciplinarian for the time being and for the true interests of all under his command. The alleged "mutiny" on board her Majesty's ship Devastation was but Christmas "frolic," so far as we can understand at present. The inquiry held on board the Devastation will according to usage in all such cases, be held with closed doors. But, with such men as Captain Lord Gilford as President, and Captain the Hon. Carr Glyn as one of the members of the court, we may rest perfectly satisfied that full justice will be done to all concerned. It is not at all supposed that the result of this inquiry will lead to any court martial, and for that very reason—supposing that no court-martial does ensue—public opinion will expect from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty an official declaration of their decision upon Lord Gilford's report.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 2ND JANUARY.

AT daybreak yesterday morning, the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Hindostan, Commander N. Roskell, R. N R., arrived in harbour with the English mails of the 2nd inst. on board. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. and Mrs. Chitty, 2 native female servants, and 1 native male servant. Mrs. Geddes, infant, and European female servant. Mr. J. Gibbins.

FROM VENICE.

Mr. J. Fiddin. Colonel Robinson. Colonel and Mrs. J. B. Pughe, 1 European female servant, and 2 native servants. Mr. Strasin. Mrs. Stead, infant, and European female servant.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. W. Lloyd. " H. Giraux. " Mull and son. " J. Steele. " E. E. Barrett. Mr. A. Hotson. Col. Anderson. Mr. and Mrs. Gall. Mr. Forbes. Capt. and Mrs. Clifford.

FROM ADEN.

Mr. Shaik Ally Said. " Esabhoy Moosabhoy. Mr. Ramjee Mahadu.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 2ND JANUARY.

THE season of forced geniality and of much guzzling and pseudo-religion is at last over, and we are now engaged in the serious business of totalling up the results of the year, and forecasting the future. On the whole, now that the burden of Christmas boxes and Christmas bills is off the public mind, the disposition is to look at everything favourably. In the first place it is generally believed that the régime of high prices has seen its worst, and has at length brought about its own cure. Thanks to the extravagant demands of our working men and the preposterous value to which raw materials had been driven, foreign markets had become seriously contracted, and complaints of dull trade were getting very common, particularly in the midland and northern districts. I have mentioned this before, but the new fact is that both masters and men are beginning to recognise the change and are preparing, though in some cases very sullenly, to act on it. Iron and coal are still the key to our industrial position, and both are giving way in price all over England. No alterations of this kind will soon restore to us our lost markets, but when the back of artisan obstinacy has once been got to bend the further process of concession will be more easy. Independently, however, of the ebbs or flows of our export trade, the mere difference of cost in some articles, such as coal, to the consumer is so appreciable a relief that a feeling of intense satisfaction is very natural. Again, the revenue returns of the nine months of the financial year issued yesterday are very favourable, and indicate that Mr. Gladstone will be able without borrowing a farthing to pay all the Alabama indemnity out of the year's income. Next, the railway receipts continue increasing in a wonderful manner—a conclusive proof that the higher charges have not checked trade. Inasmuch as the fall in the price of iron and coal will involve an immediate reduction in the working expenses of every line, the prospect to railways is thus excellent, and all the leading stocks are fast rising in value. But, if the look-forward is thus gratifying, there is less satisfaction in the retrospect. Nearly all the trade circulars that are issued complain of the year's business as involving loss. Now, there is at first sight an inconsistence between this fact and the evidences I have given as supplied by the revenue and the railway returns of last year's doings. But the discrepancy is easily explained. The contributions to the Exchequer and to the railway tills merely represent habits of expenditure into which the nation has drifted by the profitable business of the year before, and such habits once formed are not easily curtailed. If, indeed, the decline in trade which began six months ago were to be continued during all this year we should find general retrenchment set in; but we do not fear that. In the first place the reduction in coal is a direct gain to every consumer, and leaves a wider margin for other outlay; in the next place, a very slight further fall in iron will bring us back some of our lost customers. Altogether I have seldom seen a more hopeful feeling among all circles.

To judge, however, from the tone of our journalists, there is one black spot on the horizon, and that is the Federation of employers. So long as only artisans banded together and crushed one master after another they were patted on the back by the metropolitan press, and even their excesses most venially criticised by writers who yet, so far as language goes, are supposed to believe in freedom of trade, exchange, and labour. But no sooner do employers in self defence take to the same weapon than we have laments on the painful spectacle of two great classes, and two great influences, Capital and Labour, divided into hostile camps. As I have previously stated, I do not expect the new Federation to do much, mainly because it will not have the courage of its opinions: in other words, it will *not* act as if opposed to an enemy. But that, if it chose to do so, it would succeed, and that its success would be a benefit to the nation, I no more doubt than I doubt my own existence. Under any circumstances the movement is thoroughly justifiable, and comes at a critical time, for, when markets are contracting and prices are falling, the men are naturally more amenable to reason, and the moral effect of the employers' demonstration must be considerable.

Two political harangues of unusual interest have been delivered this week: one last night by Sir William Harcourt, the Solicitor-General at Oxford; the other by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the great mouthpiece of the Birmingham Education League, and at present Mayor of that metropolis of manufactured shams. Sir W. Harcourt spoke at the annual gathering of the Oxford Druids, at which his colleague, Mr. Cardwell, was also present, and the really interesting part of a most elaborate and brilliant harangue was his treatment of the Land question. It suits our advanced and young politicians to mention Land as the blazing question of the future. The Land Tenure League, warmly backed by the shirtless proletarians of Clerkenwell Green, and by those Radicals who know nothing whatever about land, but who have a hazy idea that in order to pull down our monarchy and aristocracy it is necessary to begin by making land "free," want to confiscate the unearned increment in the value of land, as they term it; in other words, to declare that after a certain period the additional value of land caused by inevitable changes, such as growing population should belong to the State for the benefit of the entire community. I need hardly say that such is not Sir William Harcourt's view, or he would not be a member of Mr. Gladstone's Government. He represents the class of moderate land reformers who would improve landed property not by confiscating the rights of proprietors but by aiding to supplant embarrassed landlords by a richer and therefore more independent class. He would abolish the law, or rather custom, of primogeniture—the only effect of which would be to make all rich landowners leave wills behind them, instead of dying intestate. He would modify the law of entail, and so enable a landowner to sell his estates for the benefit of his creditors, and take to shoddy manufacturing if he felt so disposed; and he would reduce the cost and trouble of transfer—a reform to which, as he wittily put it, opposition always comes not from Solicitors-General, but from solicitors in particular. There is nothing revolutionary in these proposals; and Conservatives would support most of them in the full conviction that the more land comes into the market the more will it accumulate in the hands of a few rich people who will found families, will take care that the eldest son always gets the estate by will, and will require no binding act of entail to keep the property intact, so long as family pride exists as a leading passion in humanity. Sir William took care to say that if by free land was meant making free with land which belonged to other people that was a liberty he was not at all disposed to take. Hence Clerkenwell Green and he at once part company. Now the worst of this moderate course is that it will excite no enthusiasm among those who support it, while it will not at all remove the discontent of the revolutionary party. A discussion in Committee of the whole House on the technicalities of the Land Settlement laws will make everything like enthusiasm evaporate, and then the Lords will take care to make it a very harmless measure. Here comes in Mr. Chamberlain. This gentleman, a rich Birmingham manufacturer, but a very clever, biting political writer and speaker, advocates the most wholesale reforms, and no doubt will continue to do so as long as he is an irresponsible member of the community. He is for free trade in land; a repeal of all the laws that working men find fault with as bearing unfairly on them; disestablishment of the Church, the repeal of the 25th clause of the Education Act, and every other item in the programme of the advanced party. By way of point to his denunciation of the present Land laws he called attention to the enormous fortunes lately left by a select few of rich men, a list of which was published by the *Spectator*, and, contrasting this with the wholesale emigration of agricultural labourers carried on by the agency of Mr. Joseph Arch and his fellow agitators, he asked if there was not something rotten in the State where two such things were found together. This is a fair specimen of the mischievous rant which is talked by many of the modern class of advanced Liberals. Logically, such a contrast as that here described should lead, one would think, to a claim for a communistic division of property. But Mr. Chamberlain, being a man of property himself, is naturally no communist. All his hostility is reserved for those who own one description of property, namely, land; and for them his reforms are of a most comprehensive character. He would sweep away the laws of primogeniture and entail, divide the commons and waste lands among peasant proprietors, and give the farmers a general tenant right. Now such men as he will not be satisfied with the sort of reforms that Sir William Harcourt goes in for, and, should every one of the Solicitor-General's measures become law, the discontent of the advanced reformers to which Mr. Chamberlain, in his capacity of candidate for Sheffield, gives expression, will continue blatant as ever. This is one of the dangers in prospect for the Liberal party, one of the disintegrating influences which prey upon it so lamentably at present. To give an idea of the nature of these influences we have only to take one of the pending elections. There are two vacancies now: one for Strand, the other for Newcastle. The Liberal candidate for the former is no less a person than Sir Henry Marshman Havelock, whose programme is a general support of the existing Government. Sir Henry, though a Dissenter, will not vote for the disestablishment of the Church, and though a soldier will vote for Mr. Henry Richard's motion on Arbitration. Thus he alienates two classes without gaining one, and, considering that almost his sole supporters must be Dissenters, the perversity with which he goes out of his way to tell them that he does not support one of their pet objects throws much light on the difficulties of his position. Then take Newcastle-on-Tyne. There is a vacancy by the death of Sir Joseph Cowen, and his son, a flaming Radical, comes forward in his place. He is, I believe, really a Republican, though he does not, perhaps dare not, avow so much: but he goes in for disestablishment, the Permissive Bill, full swing to working men's legislation, and of course Land reform in the Chamberlain, not the Harcourt, sense. What is the consequence? Mr. Cowen has the working men votes, but he has managed to band against him the Church and the Publican interest, the Conservatives and the moderate Liberals, and I daresay the whole shopkeeping class, who hate the notion of being represented by a mere working man's mouthpiece. These dislocations show on a small scale what Mr. Gladstone has to encounter in the House of Commons as the leader of what is still termed the Liberal party.

The Premier, by the bye, had his daughter married a few days ago to the head master of Wellington College, and at the wedding breakfast appeared in the "heavy father" character—a part he plays, I need hardly say, not very well. His gushing and pious speech, however, was not the remarkable feature of the occasion. The most singular thing about the marriage was the mode in which it was described in the *Liverpool Daily Post*; the language was such as I should be very sorry to ask you to print, and yet the scribe who indited it meant it all in good faith and purity.

Poor Evans of the *Hour* newspaper, about which I previously wrote, died yesterday morning, nominally of dropsy, really of worry and bankruptcy. He was 54, and had worked for the press, one way or the other, for nearly 40 years.

Among the changes in firms just announced here I see that Messrs. D. V. Sassoon and Co. have authorised Mr. Frederick H. .... to sign the name of their firm.

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THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

The Mr. Forbes who arrived in Bombay by yesterday's mail is, I am sure your readers will be glad to hear, Mr. Archibald Forbes, the famed Special Correspondent of the *Daily News* whose letters and telegrams during the Franco-German war raised the reputation of the paper with which he was connected above that of any of the other London dailies. Mr. Forbes was out lately again for the *Daily News*, seeing the last German out of France, and I hear that in this expedition he was obliged, at the entreaty of the mayor, to shave off his moustache at Nancy for fear the populace should mistake *him* for "the last German." When it became known what a sacrifice he had made, Mr. Forbes suddenly found himself transformed into a popular hero. It was intended that he should have gone to St. Petersburg for the Duke of Edinburgh's wedding; but Mr. Forbes himself suggested that he could probably do better work for the *Daily News* by coming out to India and writing about the famine. No doubt an army of "specials" from London will be on his track as soon as they learn where he is gone; but meanwhile he is a week ahead of them, and that is everything in these days. Mr. Forbes goes on to Calcutta this morning.

I hear that a little row has occurred in this Presidency between an officer and a member of the Civil Service which is likely to cause a good deal of excitement in local social circles within the course of a day or two. So far has the squabble gone that I hear that no later ago than yesterday the military gentleman proceeded to the police court and, in the solemn presence of a magistrate, there laid a criminal information against the civilan. The nature of the quarrel I will not divulge at present, but shall only express my regret that quarrels like this should be frequently occurring to disturb the serenity of our quiet little circles, which without such disturbing elements would doubtless remain as serene as the glassy surface of a mill pond. There is a probability that the case may be settled out of Court; if it is not, there will be many a tongue wagging about other people's business before the week's conclusion. Farewell—I give you the hint—look out for sport! If the Senior Magistrate does not use his mediatory powers with success, an ordinary prize fighting ring will not hold the combatants.

With an anxiety which cannot well be exaggerated I have been awaiting the arrival of His Highness the Maharajah Holkar, and at any time this week was ready to burst my tom-tom in his honour. But I have been disappointed; the great man of Indore, whose portly form, as it wobbed between a pair of bolsters on a horse I well remember seeing several years ago, has not arrived. You should have seen my grief last night at the levée when I looked in vain for him among the crowd who *pas-seuled* before His Excellency the Governor. There are several rumours abroad to explain his non-appearance. One which has obtained a wide circulation is to the effect that he grew petted because Government House at Malabar Point was not allotted to him and his followers. It is said that there has been correspondence on the subject—that it was represented on one side that as Parell House was vacant perhaps His Highness could have Malabar Point, and on the other that as no notification of such a request had appeared in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in accordance with the ninety-fifth para. of Judicious Recommendations, Vol. X., it could not possibly be entertained for several months; but you see, Sir, such a rumour looks so ridiculous that there really can be no truth in it. Had there been, my sorrow and indignation at policy so likely to exasperate or at all events wound the finer feelings of a native potentate like Holkar, would have been such that my tom-tom would have been mute as the harps by the waters of Babylon, whilst one of my desperate hands would have knocked my hat over my eyes, and the other sought sympathy from the grasp of the Editor of the *Times of India*.

It was at the ninth hour, by the Tabernacle of St. Thomas, when the immortal correspondent who has secured imperishable fame for these columns arose from his dwelling-place, and walked forth into the night by way of the street called Hummum. Not far from an ancient pile that rears its venerable head in those classic shades, he perceived divers persons, whom, from the fashion of their garments and the sanctity of their discourse, he rightly conjectured to be of the sect called Methodists. These were holding converse on the high crimes and misdemeanours of mankind in general, but more particularly of those gay and festive though iniquitous ones who were about to join on the morrow in that empty, vain, frivolous, unprofitable, wicked pageant which the worldly-minded call a levée. Among the disjointed phrases of disapproval which reached the keen ear of your correspondent, were such as "vessels of unrighteousness," "pomps and vanities of this wicked world," "Bogey'll 'ave'em, you mark my word," and so forth. One of the brethren, however, a man evidently of a flippant turn of mind, seemed disposed (probably with private views of his own) to appease the wrath of the brethren and to extenuate the conduct of the unrighteous ones, by declaring that after all, looking at the matter even in its worst light, going to a levée could only be characterised as an act of "levesty." At first the holy ones did not seem to perceive it and said one to another, what meaneth this? But the flippant young man perseveringly repeating his joke for the space of about a quarter of an hour, a faint glimmering of the point seemed to have at length reached their startled apprehensions. The effect was electrical. A Methodist had made a joke! For a moment there was a pause of feverish anxiety. The next moment there was raised a wail of lamentation. Your correspondent fled the scene.

From all I can hear, the Hon. Mr. Tucker's scheme of having two different sets of subscribers to the Asiatic Society is not one that meets with much favour generally. The public have wondered where the hon. member is to get his "second-class subscriber" from; but I believe that he had in his eye a gentleman on the staff of the *Times of India* who is likely to fill that capacity admirably. This gentleman has expressed himself as characteristically upon the advantages of the cheap and dear systems as if he were the identical special correspondent who discussed the different kinds of meats and drinks which were given to him during the Viceroy's recent visit to Agra. He compares the Asiatic Society to Mudie's, and illustrates his position with a story about Dumas's "peaches" and another about Thackeray's "tubs of oysters." These stories terminate the whole question at issue. In fact, now-a-days slip-slop of the same description settles most of the important questions which are raised in the hearing of your contemporary. The "system" seems to be this. "Irrigation!" Ah, look up Joe Miller for story about the Jehu who, in answer to a passenger's remark that it was a dry day, naively answered, "Faith, Sorr, and I'm always dhry." "Colonel's allowances!"—just so—something about allowances ought to be found in Douglas Jerrold's "Curtain Lectures by Mrs. Caudle." And so on. With the gentleman in question every subject on earth is relative to either common-sense or a story, and as the latter is more in his way than the other, he turns up the funny book at his elbow, and the subject is forthwith settled by an anecdote. The *Times of India* of the present day often reminds me of a stage occupied by a harlequin and an impenetrable Athanasian clergyman at the same time, where the buffoonery of the one contrasts with the well-meaning but obscure earnestness of the other. When a harlequin appears before the public daily, it is next to impossible for him to be always capable of being funny simply by his natural faculties of wit; he needs the assistance of a friend or a book; and as the Hon. Mr. Tucker's "second-class subscriber," the "peach" and "tub of oysters" gentleman has a sphere opened to him wherein he may find all the light reading which he deems to be necessary for his business.

Certainly I am one of those who sympathise with Mr. Inzoli in his bad speculation with his Italian troupe, but I nevertheless think that the Bombay public do not deserve all the very severe things which have been said of them. Bombay has had some really good performers here lately, and these were very heartily supported, and I think that two entertainments cannot exist simultaneously here and yet both be paying speculations; the worse of the two must go to the wall; Bombay cannot support both, and it patronises the one that it thinks gives most value for its money. In the next place, this Italian Concert Company, when it arrived in Bombay, was a great deal more worth listening to than it is now. This is because the Soprano, who was really the greatest attraction in the company, has for some time past been absent. The reason of this has not been made public, but it is the case at all events, and the public have not been long in finding the fact out. The voices that remain in the company, now that she has gone away, are not remarkable—not so much so, at all events, as to create a *furore*. Again, is it not possible that the plan of bringing an Italian concert company among an English community has a defect? The number of people who understand Italian well enough to understand it when it is being rapidly vocalised is small in a community like this compared with those who do, and therefore concert after concert carried on in an unknown tongue becomes monotonous, if not unattractive. Italian can be borne in an opera, because there the attention of the audience is sustained by costume, gesture, action, and scenery, all of which indicate a story plainly enough to make the performance interesting. If Signor Inzoli had been able to secure the services of an English singer who could musically excite English sympathies, I think he would have been more successful than he has been. However, he has done his best to hit the taste of the community, and if he has failed, why, it's a pity, and I really hope he won't have to suffer greatly for his good intentions.

> "Now is the sun upon the highmost hill
> Of this day's journey, and from twelve till two
> Is two hot hours—yet must I go and call."
> ("Shakespeare" slighty travestied)

Clothed in the traditional frock-coat—covered by the solemn chimney-pot—one hand carefully gloved, cravat irreproachable—I gather up the reins of my champing steed, and I drive to the West End of Barataria yclept Malabar Hill, there to exchange inane observations with the feminine aristocracy of my native land, who honour with their gracious presence for a while the capital of cotton and civilization.

Let me recount my first call; it will do for a fair specimen of all. A native servant brings out a waiter—(this waiter by-the-bye represents the status of the host—in Byculla it is papier-mâché—in Colaba it is electro-plate—on Malabar Hill it is real silver)—and takes my card. A moment later he returns to signify that the lady of the bungalow is at home, and throwing the reins to my ghorawalla I descend from my buggy and ascend with dignity the steps leading to the reception-room. I wait a few minutes, and then enters a lady whom I have never seen before, and who is equally ignorant of my identity. She bows—I bow; she takes a seat, I resume mine; and then begins one of those charming Causeries which Saint Beuve overlooked in his celebrated "Lundis:"—

It is very pleasant to-day.
Very much so.
The sun is very hot.
Do you think so?
Have you heard the Italian singers?
Oh, yes.
After which a pause.
Are you going to the Fancy Rag Ball?
Yes—and you?
No—I have not had an invitation.
Another pause.
Do you like Bombay?
Not much—Do you?
Why, yes—I think I do.
The visitor fidgets—at lenght a bright idea strikes him.
Awfully cold at night now, is n't it?
The lady is not prepared for this, and waits for more—the visitor plunges.
I see you have been playing—do you like music?
The lady smiles, and answers in the affirmative.
Do you sing?
A little—not much.
Another and longer pause.
Plenty of parties now, dinners and that sort of thing.
Yes, we have been out a great deal lately.
I had the pleasure to meet you at Mr. Jones's last week.
Did you?—I was there.

Fortunately another visitor is announced and you rise to take leave. Another exchange of ceremonious bows, and you retire with an involuntary sigh of relief on both sides. How different to the jolly way in which Jones says, in the City—"Come down and dine with me, old fellow, and I'll introduce you to my wife. Sharp six, you know"—and you go and enjoy yourself without reserve. But social station has its duties, and when we rise from Clapham to Malabar Hill, from a cab to a gharry and pair, and are invited to Government House and on visiting terms with the Chief Justice's lady, we are obliged to be very careful whom we invite and whom we visit.

THE WARD NAVAL COURT MARTIAL—EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE AGAINST AN ENGLISH CAPTAIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, 15th January.

H. M.'s Steam Frigate Thetis, Commander Lee Hunt Ward, from Shanghai, arrived on the noon of the 10th instant and lies here awaiting a naval court martial on her captain, who on his way down the Red Sea, some six months ago, is said to have captured a lot of innocent native fishing vessels, thinking they were slavers, put their crews—some hundreds—on an entirely desert island, destroyed the vessels, and left the wretched people to starve. Most of them were taken off by another ship, but a few nevertheless died of starvation. Immediately on the arrival of the Thetis in Aden an investigation was instituted into the affair by General Schneider, C.B., Political Resident, Aden, in the Steamer Point Court-House, which resulted in Captain Ward being charged with the crime of neglect of duty. General Schneider communicated the subject to the Admiralty at home, and allowed the Thetis to proceed to her port of destination, which was Shanghai, until further notice. The flag-ship Glasgow, from Colombo, which came here on the same evening, brought His Excellency Rear-Admiral Cumming, C.B. So the trial of Captain Ward is drawing nearer. The court martial, I learn, will most probably assemble on board the Admiral's ship. There are now six Government vessels in the port, viz., the Wolverine, the Thetis, the Columbine, the Philomel, the Glasgow, and the B. M Kwang-tung, which vessels would suffice to furnish the number of naval members requisite for the court martial. The Glasgow lies outside the port, near the flagstaff of the Residency. The Admiral did not land at Aden, owing to the late hour at which he arrived. On Monday last, however, he landed and was welcomed under a salute of thirteen guns and a military guard of honour composed of one full company in full uniform and a full band of H. M.'s 105th Regiment of Native Artillery, also in full dress. The landing took place on the Custom-house Pier, where General Schneider, C.B., accompanied by Brigade Major Griffith, Captain F. M. Hunter, First Assistant Political Resident, Col. Penn, C.B., Comdg. R. A., Lieut. Saunders, Adjutant R. A., and Captain W. K. Thyne, Harbour Master, &c., was waiting to welcome His Excellency. It is expected that the Glasgow will be stationed here for a month or so on account of the expected length of Captain Ward's trial, and in consequence of several native witnesses being at present in different ports, such as Zanzibar and Muscat. The court martial will, I am told, commence its proceedings in a week or so on the arrival of H. M. S. Charybdis from home bound for China.

The bandstand at the Point is now to be seen crowded every evening in consequence of so many vessels being stationed here.

There has been a grand ball at the General's.

Our chaplain, the Rev. C. T. Wilson, has left this for England much to the regret of the European community. His successor, the Rev. Mr. Jones, is expected from Bombay by the next mail steamer. The Rev. Mr. Wilsonbae retired from the Government service on pension.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDRABAD (Sind), 14th January.

We have had such an unusual amount of gala days, that it takes my breath away to think of the task of recording all we have seen, felt, heard, and tasted. First, then, we had General Addison inspecting the troops of the garrison, and as everybody who knows the Beloochese must guess he was intensely gratified by all he saw of them; the same with the B-18 R.A. Then comes General Gaye, and once more the gallant gunners had to undergo the scrutiny of a very critical eye, which, however, failed to find a screw loose or a hair brushed wrong way. A dinner and dance at the mess in honour of the Generals concluded that week.

Now began the preparations for the visit of H. E. the Governor. At Giddoo Bunder a thing that at first looked more like a very shaky gallows than anything else was erected fronting the Indus; but the day before His Excellency's arrival it was transformed, under the able hands of the Secretary to the Municipality, into a sort of triumphal side scene with welcomes in large letters surmounting the flags of all nations.

The John Jacob, of the Indus Flotilla, with two flats, and H. E. the Governor on board, hove in sight on Monday, the 12th, at about 6 a. m., and shortly after the Giddoo Bunder presented a very animated scene. A troop of very irregular horse, to wit, the Hydrabad Mounted Police, and an escort from the Royal Artillery, were there; so were Col. Phillips, magistrate of the district, Col. Henderson, the commandant of the garrison, and all the lesser stars of our district and the garrison.

A guard of honour of the 2nd Beloochees under command of Captain O'Bryan, was drawn up fronting the Indus, and under the usual salute and the crash of cymbals and trombones H. E. stepped on shore.

After inspecting the pier and the work in progress to carry it out into the river, H. E., escorted by the Royal Artillery and the police, drove up to camp.

In the afternoon visits were paid to the kutcherry, a very ugly red brick building, to the library, to which H. E. gave Rs. 100, to the fort, the Fulailie bridge, the tombs of the Talpoors, whilom rulers of Scinde, and the jail. Sir Philip Wodehouse, with his usual indefatigability, went through a most tedious afternoon, and must have been thankful when that day was over.

On Tuesday morning Meanee, the battlefield of Sir Charles Napier, was visited, and Sir William Merewether, himself one of the heroes of that day, pointed out the places of interest to His Excellency. A monument is erected on the spot in honour of the fallen brave; a miserable garden surrounds it, and a dirty hedge of babool tree branches encloses it.

At 3 P.M. the *élite* of the station were presented at a levée to the Governor, and directly after, His Excellency proceeded to the kutcherry to hold a durbar. Here the heads of the different tribes had assembled in the Durbar-room, and at 4 o'clock Sir Phillip, escorted by the *chasseurs à cheval* of Sind, arrived and was received by Col. Phillips, Collector and Magistrate of the district. In the private Durbar-room, the Meers, Hassan Ally and Hoosein Ally, the representatives of the ex-rulers of Sind, were introduced to His Excellency, and then all proceeded into the Durbar room proper, where a motley crowd of Nawabs, Meers, and Sirdar, armed cap-a-pie and not a few of whom were covered with jewels of great value, had assembled to be presented to the Governor of Bombay.

It would be tedious to your readers to hear all about the speechifying and the presentations, so I will not trouble them with more than saying that two mookhtiarkars had the honour of being presented by H. E. with two valuable swords for valuable services rendered in the spending of large sums of money on an irrigation scheme, and that all the beauty of the station graced the Durbar by their presence.

On Wednesday morning H. E. the Governor paid return visits to the Meers Hassan Ally and Hoossein Ally, and afterwards minutely inspected the Lunatic Asylum, and at 5 P.M. he was again astir to present prizes to the boys at the High School, the Engineering College, and the Church of England Mission School.

Thursday morning was fixed for H. E.'s departure, and at 9 A.M. the gubernatorial party proceeded to Giddo Bunder, where after farewells with the officials present Sir Phillip steamed across the Indus to Kotree.

His Excellency and party seemed to have thoroughly enjoyed their tour through Sind, and they carry with them many shikar trophies. The people also were gratified with the sight of their ruler, whose distinguished appearance and gracious manner, and the unflagging interest in all that came under his observation, showed that he is His Excellency *par excellence*.

The whole regiment of Beeloochees are out shikaring, the B-18, R. A. are on the eve of departure for Kurrachee; the detachment of the Pompadours have arrived, but what has become of their ladies?

SIR P. WODEHOUSE AT KURRACHEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 20th January.

The inhabitants of Kurrachee are proverbially a gay and sociable set, and they have been keeping up their character, during the past week, by their reception of the Governor and his staff.

His Excellency arrived at the Kurrachee station at 1-30 P.M. on Thursday, the 15th instant, having come down from Kotree in 2½ hours. The officers of the Garrison and the Civil Railway authorities received His Excellency on his arrival. There was a guard of honour of the 56th Regiment with the band and colours at the station. He drove off (after a few minutes' conversation with the principal authorities) to Government House, where he was received by a guard of honour of the 1st Belooch Regiment, a salute being fired at the same time by the Artillery. In the afternoon he drove to the Government Gardens, being anxious, I imagine, after having driven through camp, to see if a garden were possible in so flat and sandy a desert. However, if such were his object, he must have been agreeably surprised, for the Government Gardens are really exceedingly pretty, and prove what many have doubted, whether any green thing could exist in Kurrachee—(of course I am speaking *botanically*.)

On Friday morning H.E. thoroughly inspected the 56th barracks. As this regiment only arrived a week since, they are hardly settled yet in their new quarters, but everything was in perfect order, and reflects great credit on both men and officers. At 4 p.m., a levée was held at Frere Hall, which every one in the place attended, several ladies also being present in the gallery at the end of the room. Their remarks were rather amusing, and they were evidently a good deal puzzled by some of the uniforms. The fact is, two or three of the officers present, having recently come into staff appointments, have not had time to prepare their uniform, and, being in a transition state, were obliged to appear with staff trowsers and a regimental coat, or *vice versâ*. Indeed, I did hear that one unfortunate made his appearance, with a broad red stripe down the left, and gold lace down the right leg of his trousers; but, seeing the Governor's eye fixed upon him in a menacing manner as he walked up the room, and hearing a suppressed titter from the gallery, he suddenly became aware of the fact and made a hasty exit. He has not been heard of since. But I will not vouch for the accuracy of this statement, and am inclined to put it down as one of the *on dits* of Kurrachee. People must have their little jokes after the levée. There was a municipal address read, to which H. E. replied. The address predicted all kinds of future prosperity for Kurrachee, and Sir Philip Wodehouse in his usual kind and courteous manner wished they might get it. In the evening there was a large dinner party at Government House, succeeded by a ball, which was held at Frere Hall. It was a good ball in every sense of the word. The room was good, the floor was good, the music was good, the decorations were very pretty, the ladies still prettier, and the dresses some of them exceedingly tasty (I am told that is the correct thing to say of a lady's dress). One especially deserves to be noticed: it reminded you so much of a nest of birds' eggs; the colour that delicate blue-green so much in vogue at home, bunched up and coiled about with ribbons of different shades of brown. The elegance of the dress was only surpassed by the wearer, who I am told is spoken of as the handsomest woman in India. But I consider the remark invidious, as where so many are handsome who can say which is the handsomest? It is a matter of opinion: and there were others at the ball who had an equal right to claim the title. Supper was at 12 o'clock. The Governor's health was drunk afterwards amid enthusiastic cheering, and Mr. Lambert, the Commissioner, made a short speech expressing the pleasure all classes had felt at the Governor's visit, to which H. E. replied in a few words spoken in his usual pleasant gentlemanly way; and immediately after dancing was resumed, and kept up with much spirit for some hours longer.

On Saturday H. E. was not allowed to remain idle. He started in the morning to inspect the harbour and the Manora breakwater, after which he inspected the different schools in Kurrachee. Of these there are a great number. I have not heard yet what opinion the Governor formed of their respective merits. There was another dinner party in the evening at Government House, and Sir William Merewether's hospitable invitations have included nearly every one in the station. His parties are always exceedingly pleasant ones, as he has the happy knack of making everyone feel amused and at home.

Sunday of course was a day of rest for every one, and H. E. and staff leave this morning in the Dalhousie for Bombay, accompanied by the good wishes of all in Kurrachee.

I hear on good authority that the two senior officers of the brigade here could not agree as to which of the two was the senior and consequently in command of the brigade, during the absence of General Addison, who is on his tour of inspection in Upper Sind. An amusing anecdote is in circulation, that a stormy interview between the two ended in their putting each other under close arrest. Be this as it may—and I believe there are some grounds for the story—the question was referred by telegraph both to the General and to head-quarters. The answers to both these references gave the command to the Colonel of the 56th Regiment. The question at issue was whether an officer of the Queen's service, having held local rank in India, and then going to England, could on his return to India claim his previous local rank without being again in orders. There could not, in the present case, have been much difficulty in deciding the question, as all that was necessary was a reference to the Army List published by authority.

The climate at Kurrachee now is delightful; fresh cold mornings, cool days, the thermometer averaging about 65, and delicious evenings, when a cosy arm chair drawn up to the fire, and a glass of hot grog, sending you to bed pleasantly sleepy and comfortably warm. Kurrachee, when one first arrives, is anything but an attractive-looking place: the want of vegetation, the expanse of flat sand, and the monotonous appearance of the houses and compounds (which remind me of an expression used by an old nurse when describing some twins she had reared, "One on em's so like both, you can never tell t'other from which")—give a desolate and depressing look to the place. But this soon wears off, and most people who have been here for any time, prefer it to other stations. The houses are exceedingly good, provisions good, and charges very moderate, and the climate is first-rate. Indeed, we may say of Kurrachee as we do of a clever and agreeable person, who is not handsome, it is not much to look at, but there is a lot in it when you come to know it.

As I write, the guns are firing a farewell salute to H. E. the Governor. We wish him "*bon voyage*" and hope his recollections of Kurrachee may be pleasing enough to induce him to pay us another visit at no very distant period.

BOMBAY.

Cholera.—A case of cholera was reported to have occurred at Middle Colaba yesterday.

The Political Agent of Kattywar.—Colonel W. W. Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, arrived here by yesterday's mail, and will probably leave this place on Monday for Kattywar.

Arrest of a Deserter.—Private Peter Murphy, H. M.'s 89th Regiment, stationed at Bangalore, was arrested by Mr. Constable Brewin yesterday near the Crawford Markets and was placed before the Senior Magistrate, who ordered him to be forwarded to the military authorities.

Notice.—The public are informed that the bi-weekly mail service to Kurrachee per B. I. S. N. Co.'s contract steamers has been temporarily suspended, and that until further notice a mail will be despatched for that port on every Friday only. The hours of closing will be as usual. (Signed) C. A. Stuart, Postmaster.

Application for a Warrant.—A Parsee named Byramjee Hormusjee Shroff appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee on Thursday, and obtained a warrant against a servant of his named Dadabhai Manockjee, whom he charged with stealing a Government promissory note for Rs. 1,000, and a gold chain of the value of Rs. 200.

Suicide.—An inquest was held on Thursday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of a Parsee named Nusserwanjee Sorabjee, a carpenter in the Municipal work-shops at Boree Bunder, whose body was found floating in the Baboola Tank. The jury found that deceased had committed suicide by drowning himself in the tank.

Programme of Music to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

March	Retreat of Spain	———
Lancers	Cremorne	Herman.
Selection	Genevieve d'Brabante	Offenbach.
Waltz	Perichole	Coote.
Selection	Dinorah	Meyerbeer.
Galop	Three O'clock	———

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Insolvent Debtors' Court.—At the sitting of the Court on Wednesday last, Somjee Visram was granted a discharge. His liabilities amounted to Rs. 20,18,953, and his assets to Rs. 6,978. Mr. Cursetjee Maneckjee (who held Mr. Lang's brief) appeared on behalf of the insolvent and applied for his discharge. Mr. Starling, for the opposing creditor, Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubib, said the opposition was filed for non-production of insolvent's books from China. They had since been delivered to the Official Assignee, and the learned counsel was instructed to withdraw the opposition.

Native Superstition.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, yesterday, a boatman in the employ of Mr. Cooper, Acting First Judge of the Small Causes Court, charged a fisherwoman of his caste with criminal misappropriation of three gold ear-rings, of the value of Rs. 50. The prisoner, who lived at Sewree, bore the reputation of curing people of all kinds of ailments, and Mr. Cooper's boatman, who had a brother that was ill, repaired to this woman's quarters and asked for the good offices of herself and of the idol she had in her house in curing his brother. According to prosecutor's statements, he offered to defray the necessary expenses, and deposited the ornaments as security. In the meantime complainant's brother died, and he (complainant) became impatient for his ornaments. The woman, as was alleged, put him off from time to time, and she stated before the Court that the ornaments were placed by complainant himself before the idol to propitiate it, and they were there along with other ornaments. How they came to be lost she did not know, but supposed they were taken away by complainant or his friends. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that had the complainant gone to a properly qualified person or to the Jamsetjee Hospital, instead of the defendant, his brother would perhaps have been this day among the living. The magistrate cautioned the defendant that by making people believe that she or her idol could cure sick patients she might some day get into serious trouble. The complainant also was told that if, as was alleged, he placed these ornaments with defendan't as security for defendant's expenses in curing his brother and they were not now returned, he had better go to the Small Causes Court for the recovery of his property.

Kurrachee.—In my last I told you that the members of the local bar were to petition H. E. the Governor regarding the appointment of an Irish solicitor to the post of Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader at Kurrachee. After drawing up a memorial and all, at the last moment, one or two of their body began to 'hum and haw,' and at last the matter was dropped. If the pleaders will not help themselves, who will help them?—*Our Kurrachee Correspondent.*

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF H. H. HOLKAR.

His Highness the Maharajah Holkar will arrive here to-day by special train at 4-30 P.M. precisely. His Highness will alight at the Boree Bunder station, and proceed thence by the Kalbadavi, Mombadavi, and Bhooleshwur roads through Girgaum to the bungalow of Roopjee Mody at Walkeshwur.

HIGH COURT.—23rd January.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott.)

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF COWASJEE NANABHOY DAVUR.

The Advocate-General moved on behalf of Meeteebai, the widow of the deceased, and Muncherjee Cowasjee Davur and Sorabjee Cowasjee Davur, his two sons, that under section 202 letters of administration of the estate of the deceased might be granted to them jointly. An affidavit filed by the widow and two sons stated that the deceased died, on the 22nd of December last, possessed of vast property, consisting of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Mills and several houses situated in different parts of Bombay, of the total value of Rs. 6,70,000, which property, the widow, being young and inexperienced, would be unable to manage if unassisted. His Lordship granted the order.

LIMJEE DINSHAW AND DHUNJEEBHOY DINSHAW v. COWASJEE NANABHOY DAVUR.

Mr. Lang moved that the sum of Rs. 13,963 in cash and Government securities, now in the hands of the Accountant-General, should be paid over to Limjee Dinshaw, the first plaintiff. Mr. Lang read the plaintiff's affidavit, which showed the plaintiff's claim to the money, and the different High Court decrees under which it had been lodged with the Accountant-General for the purpose of granting annuities.

His Lordship did not think the order under which the money was claimed very satisfactory, and directed that notice of motion should be served on the representatives of the parties and the representatives of the annuitants.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The ship Messenger, 1026 tons, Captain F. P. Parkins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields, with a cargo of 1,208 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The s.s. Muriel, 761 tons, Captain D. Pearson, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 2,027 bales cotton, 210 bales wool, 650 cwts. galls, 519¼ cwts. hemp, and sundries; and Mr. Leming as a passenger.

The s. s. John Dixon, 977 tons, Captain E. W. Preston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (November 7th), in ballast, calling at Malta, Port Said and Aden, via the Canal, with four deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Hindoostan, 3,113 tons, Captain N. Roskell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following cargo:—2 boxes specie, 1 case coral, 1 box tobacco, 1 case paper, 2 cases valuables, 1,117 packages stores, 21 packages samples, 4,808 packages merchandise, and some packages for transhipment for different ports.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Kurrachee, 510 tons, Captain C. C. D. Hutchison, has arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant, from Kurrachee via Kutch with thirteen deck passengers and the following cargo:—1 case Sind work, 74 bales wool, 9 bundles indigo, 11 packages roots, and some packages for transhipment for different ports. She sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. E. V. P. Monteith and three servants, and eleven deck passengers.

The s.s. Nio, 875 tons, Captain T. W. Pinkney, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from London (December 12th), calling at Port Said via the Canal, with a cargo of 220 boxes tin plates, 4 packages sarsaparilla, 20 cases codliver oil, 2 casks padlocks, 65 cases soap, 10 cases castor oil, 23 cases confectionery 5 cases cash-boxes, 1 gold watch, 13 barrels rosin, 8 cases axles, 10 cases needles, 20 casks crockery, 5 casks perforated zinc, 2,357 rails, 428 bundles fishes, 4 cases perfumery, 4 cases perambulators, 2 cases mattresses, 3 cases and 2 crates lamps, 150 barrels sulphur, 5 cases medicine, 55 kegs nails, 3 cases silver glasses, 2 cases furniture, 40 cases iron wire, 27 cases wine, 78 cases oilmanstore, 2 bales flannels, 10 cases cochineal, 179 bales paper, 9 cases leather hose, 4 cases crucibles, 6 cases figure tablets, 20 cases railway tickets, 5 cases valve closets, 9 cases provisions, 10 cases iron safe, 27 packages merchandise, 85 cases drugs, 4 cases private effects, 100 barrels brimstone, 500 barrels alum, 5 cases candles, 20 bales stram boards, 115 packages pale ale, 20 cases glass, 17,026 bars iron, 106 bales yarns, 2 cases lemetta, 5 cases tobacco, 2 cases umbrellas, 50 casks stout, 2 casks blacking, 2 cases biscuits, 11 packages haberdashery, 5 cases stuffs, 3 cases hats, 20 cases cologne, 7 casks earthenware, 39 packages color, 3 packages rice, 2 cases carriages, 142 bales grey cottons, and 1859 packages cottons. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch Browne and Co.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.
Sunday, 25th January.
(CONVERSION OF St. PAUL.)

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 257 and 263.
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 10, 259 and 378.
The offertory for church expenses and relief of the poor.

HIGH COURT.—24th January.

[Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Knight.]

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Goribai, mother of the said deceased—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Rahimuthai, daughter of Alloo Paroo, and sister of the said deceased—Dallas and Lynch—Part heard.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy—Tyabjee and Sayani.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Jafferbhoy Goolam Hoosein—Tyabjee and Sayani.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Goribai, mother of the said deceased—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile v Jafferbhoy Goolam Hoosein—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.]

LONG CAUSES.

538-72—Shamrao—Sorabjee Hormusjee v Goolbai, widow and others—In person (part heard).
810-73—Jefferson and Payne—Luxmibai, widow, &c. v Premjee Issur and another—Janardhun—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott.]

LONG CAUSES.

651-72—Chalk and Turner—Abbajee Babbunjee v. Hannaba alias Rahalbai—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.
318-72—Hearn Cleveland and Peile—Jesus Paulo Pereira v Colmet Mathews de Souza—Dr Dallas.
823-71—Prescot and Winter—Candas Shewaklall v The Commissioner of Customs—Mr Hearn.
92-73—M H Khan—Gulla Roopajee and another v Bhagoobai, widow—Jefferson and Payne.

THE KOTH SUCCESSION CASE.

ROOPALIBAEE v. THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND RAESINGJEE SHEWSINGJEE.

THE QUEEN v. ROOPALIBAEE AND OTHERS.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Melvill sat on Thursday at the High Court, Original Side, to hear a matter arising out of the civil suit and criminal prosecution in connection with what is known as the "Koth Succession Case." Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff in the civil suit, Roopalibaee, the widow of the Thakore of Koth. The Advocate-General, instructed by the Government solicitor, appeared for the first defendant, the Secretary of State; and Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, appeared for the second defendant, Raesingjee Shewsingjee. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for all the accused in the criminal case, the Queen v. Roopalibaee and others.

Mr. Macpherson moved, under chap. 3, rule 8, of the Bombay High Court, for a decree or such other order as the Court might think proper against the second defendant, Raesingjee, he having failed to file his written statement within the time fixed by the Court. He moved on the Prothonotary's certificate, dated 22nd inst., whereby the Prothonotary certified that, on the 5th November, a writ of summons and a notice addressed to the second defendant were forwarded to the judge at Ahmedabad, and were returned on the 28th November. It appeared they were served on the defendant at the village of Coovar on the 17th November. The Prothonotary further certified that the time allowed by the notice expired on the 15th December last, and that no written statement had yet been filed in his office by the second defendant. Of the present motion, Messrs. Jefferson and Payne had given notice to Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, as attorneys for the second defendant, on the 13th inst., and on the same day a copy of the notice was sent to Mr. Hearn, Government solicitor. Copies of proceedings had been furnished on the 2nd December. Plaintiff did not seek any order against the Secretary of State, and a copy of the notice was sent to the Government solicitor merely as a matter of courtesy. It was not necessary for the Secretary of State to be heard on this motion, and on no ground could he ask for his cost of appearance. The learned counsel moved, on the affidavit of Mr. Bhoyshunker Nanabhoy, managing articled clerk to the plaintiff's attorneys, which among other thing, stated as follows:—This suit was originally filed against the Secretary of State alone, but for the reasons and under the circumstances hereinafter mentioned the said second defendant Raesingjee Shewsingjee was made a party defendant to this suit. After the filing of this suit, and as I am informed and verily believe on the 29th day of July last, the said second defendant by his constituted attorney, Mahiputram Jeyshunker gave information to the Collector of Ahmedabad that the infant Runmulsingjee had departed this life, and another child had been substituted in his place—copy translation of the petition of the said second defendant made by his constituted attorney conveying the above information to the Collector for withholding payment of the money, the subject matter of this suit, is hereunto annexed, marked A. Immediately after the said 29th of July the said second defendant, by his said constituted attorney, made a complaint to the first class magistrate of Ahmedabad Mr. Mackenzie, against the plaintiff and other persons of cheating by personation and destroying evidence, in that the said second defendant stated that the plaintiff's child, the said infant Runmulsingjee had died, and in order to conceal his death she had substituted another child in his place, and that in order to prevent the second defendant from proving the said fact the plaintiff and the other accused had caused certain witnesses to be removed from the magistrate's court. The preliminary enquiry of the said complaint was conducted on behalf of the prosecution by counsel, instructed by a regular pleader of this Honourable Court, as I am informed and verily believe, at the instance of the second defendant, but at the costs of the Bombay Government. The said preliminary enquiry lasted for upwards of 16 days before the said first class magistrate of Ahmedabad, and that he committed the plaintiff and other accuseds to take their trial in the Court of Sessions at Ahmedabad on the said charges or similar charges. That during the whole of the said preliminary enquiry the said Mahiputram Jeyshunker assisted the prosecution on behalf of the second defendant. On the close of the said preliminary enquiry the plaintiff, on the 8th day of October last, under the circumstances and for the reasons set forth in the petition, moved this Honourable Court on its Appellate Side that the said criminal proceedings than pending in the Sessions Court at Ahmedabad against the plaintiff and the other accused might be stopped until after the hearing and determination of this suit, or else that the said criminal proceedings be transferred from the Sessions Court of Ahmedabad, and cause the same to be heard and determined by and before this Honourable Court, or else that the same might be transferred for trial to the Sessions Court at Surat, or such other Sessions Court as to this Honourable Court might seem meet, to which said petition and proceedings I crave leave to refer if necessary. The said petition of the plaintiff was heard by the Honourable Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Melvill, and a rule *nisi* in terms of the payers of the said petition was granted and directed to be served upon the Government solicitor in Bombay and public prosecutor at Ahmedabad. On the 18th day October last the said rule *nisi* was brought on for argument, and the Advocate-General, instructed by the Government solicitor, appeared to show cause, and Messrs. Starling and Macpherson, counsels for the plaintiff, supported the said rule, whereupon, after reading the said petition of the plaintiff and after hearing the argument of counsels on both sides, and upon the plaintiff's undertaking to proceed to a hearing of this suit within a fortnight from the date of the second defendant's filing his written statement in this suit, this Honourable Court passed an order directing the said criminal case to be transferred to the Original Side of this Honorable Court, for the purpose of postponing the same until after the hearing of this suit, and this Honourable Court postponed the hearing of the said criminal case until the first Sessions of 1874—copy of which last mentioned order is hereunto annexed, marked B. Mr. Ritchey, the talookdaree settlement officer, under whose advice, as admitted by the said Mahiputram Jeyshunker, the said criminal proceedings were instituted, and the said Mahiputram Jeyshunker both were present in this Court on its Appellate Side, and that the said Mahiputram Jeyshunker well knew that an order was made to add the second defendant a party-defendant to this suit, and that this suit was to have precedence over the said criminal case. Before reading the correspondence, Mr. Macpherson stated that a letter had been received from the second defendant's attorneys on the 21st inst., that is long subsequent to plaintiff's notice of motion, from which it would seem that steps were now being taken to file a written statement. Under these circumstances, it would not be, according to the spirit of the rules, nor did he intend to apply for a decree, but would submit that the defendant must be put under terms to file within a reasonable time his long-withheld statement. Mr. Macpherson's client did not come before the Court in the position of the plaintiff seeking to snatch a decree, but she thought it necessary, under the circumstances, to bring matters to a crisis. The Criminal Sessions were approaching, and it would be extremely inconvenient to her if the criminal trial came on before some order was made in the civil suit. The learned counsel then read the correspondence which had passed between the solicitors to the parties, premising that their Lordships would from it arrive at the conclusion that some peremptory order should be made in the matter. It clearly showed that there had been nothing like hanging back on the plaintiff's part, and the learned counsel now moved that their Lordships would impose terms upon the second defendant as to filing his written statement. He could not plead ignorance that he was made a party, because his agent was present when the order was made. Plaintiff had no prospect of getting the matter settled except by bringing on this motion. It was a very reasonable condition put forward by her that the criminal trial should be postponed, and the learned counsel thought their Lordships would be of the same opinion, and he had no doubt they would put the second defendant under some terms. He should claim his costs against the second defendant, against whom he had shown a clear case of *laches*.

Mr. Latham, for the second defendant, said he could have no objection to the proposition that some reasonable time should be fixed within which the written statement should be filed; but he certainly objected to the application for costs. The course taken by the plaintiff's solicitors was really a harassing and vexatious one. Defendant ought to have filed a written statement by the 15th December, but the time allowed was very short in a matter of such importance.

The Chief Justice said Mr. Latham might not know, as he was absent at the time from Bombay, that the criminal trial was transferred to the High Court, Original Side, in order that it might be postponed until after the hearing of the civil suit; and there was pressure put on the Court to expedite the criminal trial, which their Lordship's thought was unfair, and they, therefore, had the case brought under their control.

Mr. Latham, in reply to the Chief Justice, said he thought three weeks' time would be fair for filing a written statement.

Mr. Macpherson said he had no objection to the time being granted on the assurance that the reason for postponing the criminal trial would continue in force.

Mr. Latham then addressed himself to the question of costs of the application, submitting that his client had actually complied with the demand of the plaintiff's solicitors made in their letter of the 7th inst; and that he had been brought here in violation of the understanding established between the solicitors by the letters of the 6th and 7th inst. Under these circumstances, he asked for his costs, or that at least each party should bear his own costs.

The Advocate General had nothing to say against the motion, but asked that the costs of the Secretary of State should be paid by the plaintiff. Notice of the motion had been given to the Government solicitor; and if he did not appear, his client might have been prejudiced If a decree was passed against the second defendant, it might have affected the Secretary of State very seriously, for a decree for want of a written statement would be similar to dismissal of a defendant, and it could not for a moment be denied that the position of the Secretary of State would have been materially altered.

Mr. Macpherson briefly replied to the arguments in favour of the plaintiff paying the costs.

The Chief Justice said the Court was of opinion that an extension of three weeks' time should be granted the second defendant, within which he must file his written statement, which was due on the 15th December last. The question was, who should pay the costs? The Court thought it was not necessary for the first defendant to appear on the motion unless he wished to side with one of the parties, between whom he should be wholly disinterested. Their Lordships did not see how the Secretary of State could have been affected by this application. As to the second defendant, the Court was unfavourably impressed by the correspondence, and thought that he had to a certain extent been fencing with the plaintiff as to filing his written statement. He must have been aware that the plaintiff was placed in such a position that it was necessary for her to expedite the civil proceedings. The Court thought the plaintiff's solicitors felt fairly bound to take every step to bring the suit to a speedy hearing; and they had properly done so. The notice of motion was properly given on the 13th inst., and the letter of the 14th from the second defendant's solicitors was such as plaintiff could not accede to, for it was no part of her duty to get the criminal trial postponed. The burden lay on the second defendant for getting a postponement The Court had reason to suppose that he must have been fully aware long ago of the nature of his defence, and their Lordships were of opinion that the plaintiff was entitled to her costs. The time for the second defendant to file a written statement was extended three weeks on the terms of his paying the plaintiff's costs: the Secretary of State to pay his own costs of the motion.

The Advocate-General applied that the criminal trial should be traversed to the April Sessions of the High Court.

Mr. Starling asked that the accused and witnesses, who are in Bombay, should be allowed to enter into recognisances here.

The Court ordered that the criminal trial be postponed to the April Sessions, with directions that the accused and witnesses, who are in Bombay, should be allowed to enter into fresh recognisances here, and that others should do so before any first-class magistrate, political agent, or assistant political agent; or that if they receive notice, they should appear at any Sessions subsequent to the April Sessions.

Mr. Latham expressed an apprehension that, should Mr. J. Richey, talookdaree settlement officer, now on six months' leave in England, not return to Bombay in time, it would be necessary to apply for a further postponement of the civil suit; and, in consequence, of the criminal case also.

THE BENGAL FAMINE.

SPECIAL MEASURES OF RELIEF.

The weather up to the 15th January has been for the most part cold and bright, colder than is usual even at this time of year, but it has been varied by a short change to unusually warm weather accompanied by showers in some parts of the country after which it has again relapsed into clear cold. There was slight rainfall in Behar on the 28th December. This rainfall extended to Northern and Eastern Bengal. There was again a better fall at Patna on the 12th instant amounting to ·39. No intelligence has been received of this rain having extended elsewhere in the Patna division, but on the 12th there were slight showers at Monghyr and Bhaugulpore amounting to ·06 and ·07 inches respectively. At Burhee it drizzled on the afternoon of the 12th, and at Purneah they had an occasional drizzle on the same date. As there was rain at Dacca and Furreedpore (·19 and ·35 respectively) on the night of the 12th, and at Goalpara on the morning of the 13th, there is some hope that the fall may have extended into Northern Bengal. On the 15th intelligence was received by telegraph of slight rain having fallen in Tirhoot, and at Arrah at the same time. These falls do not amount to much, but at the present crisis it is some satisfaction to be able to record that there are even indications of rain. The latest accounts of the spring crops show that they are still clinging to life. Where considerable rain has fallen they have of course been to a great extent saved for the present. A little rain goes a long way with these crops. The Collector of Patna considers himself safe of getting an outturn of half of an average year, and with a few more seasonable showers he will do better still. Generally in Southern Behar the aspect of affairs, so far as the spring crops are concerned, is still hopeful. In the north of the Patna Division, however, the prospects are still very unfavourable. Much has been done by petty irrigation in Shahabad, Sarun and Patna, and by canal irrigation in Shahabad and Gya. In the Bhaugulpore Division the accounts of the spring crops are still very hopeful.

There seems reason to fear that in parts of the Patna Division distress is approaching. The last accounts, however, do not show that it is rapidly increasing. In Sarun "the numbers on relief works are increasing." In Chumparun people "are largely employed on relief works." In Tirhoot there is "distress in some villages." From other distressed districts the condition of the people is still reported to be good.

Prices of common food-grains have changed very little during the fortnight under report. In some districts there has been a rise and in some a fall, and the number of districts which show a rise is somewhat larger than those which show a fall; so that, though prices have on the whole slightly risen, they have not yet by any means reached famine rates. In some districts of Behar they are higher than they appear to have been in January 1866; in others they are lower. The Lieutenant-Governor has little doubt but that the whole of the original supply of grain to the end of January, and most of the additional amount lately allotted from the reserve, will be either stored in, or in transit within, the distressed districts by the 31st January. It has been represented that the exertions of Government officers in drawing out all available means of carriage have operated in Patna to the hindrance of the local private trade. Private importers, Mr. Bayley writes, have to incur demurrage charges and disappointment, because they cannot hire boats and carts to carry away their grain. The Lieutenant-Governor fully believes that the strenuous efforts of the local officers in drawing together all available means of transport will have been of great use to the country; but he thinks that the Government grain should not monopolise the means of transport which have been brought together, and that room should be left for private importers. The Commissioner has been instructed to use his discretion in acting in the way he thinks best.

Only in some districts had relief committees been formally appointed, but district officers had been instructed to make preparations, and to organise local committees whenever the necessity appeared, and had a discretion given them to afford relief in any isolated cases of distress that might come under their notice. The Lieutenanat-Governor was not desirous specially to press officers to undertake the final formation of committees so long as distress did not seem to be actually pressing and while they had so much heavy and urgent work to do of other kinds. In anticipation, however, of the early need of such measures, the Lieutenant-Governor instructed Mr. Geddes, an officer particularly well qualified for the duty, to compile from the records of former famines, both in Bengal and elsewhere, all the most approved orders and instructions bearing upon this subject. Mr. Geddes has just brought this work to a close, and the time expended on it has been far from wasted.

In communication with the Government of India it has been decided that the time has now come for making definite and systematic arrangements for the distribution of charitable relief, so that as soon as the actual necessity first appears everything may be found in working order. The reports previously directed have therefore been again called for as to the proposed sites for relief centres; the source from which each centre will draw its supply of food; the establishments proposed for each, and the names of the proposed committees of management. Local officers have been authorized to put the committees in actual operation and raise subscriptions whenever there is any appearance of serious distress, giving on behalf of Government contributions equal to the amount of private subscriptions.

In order to have all these arrangements under proper control, and that there may be no hitch in their working hereafter, the Lieutenant-Governor has proposed to the Government of India that Mr. Schalch should be appointed President elect of the future central relief committee at Calcutta for all Bengal and should undertake in immediate communication with the Lieutenant-Governor, the drafting of the rules for the guidance of district committees that these may be submitted for the approval of the Government of India at the earliest possible date. Having done this Mr. Schalch will, it is further proposed, visit the districts and arrange with the local officers, on the spot, all that it is possible to settle beforehand, and give such instructions as will ensure the smooth and efficient working of the scheme when put into actual operation.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The supply of food in the local markets is still generally ample at the high prices quoted; certain tracts of Northern Behar must be excepted from this statement. These are in Tirhoot:—

(1.) The eastern corner thannah Singheya.
(2.) The north-western corner of the Seetamurhee subdivision.

And in Sarun:—

(1.) Thannahs Pursa and Bussuntpore in the centre and east of the district.
(2.) Thannah Bhurowlee on the north of the district.

Prices are reported to be in some districts easier, but later information somewhat qualifies this. In Behar they are on the whole higher than they were at the corresponding period of 1865-66. Local officers have been warned not to alarm the people by making inquisitorial inquiries as to the stocks held by them, but such further information on this subject as is contained in these narratives goes to show that things are in this respect not more favourable than had been supposed.

The condition of the people remains on the whole as satisfactory as could be expected. In Northern Behar, however, affairs are beginning to give cause for serious anxiety. In parts both of Sarun and Tirhoot distress is already in some degree felt, and people are beginning to look out for work. In the north of Chumparun there is also some distress Even in Rungpore the reports say that cases of distress are becoming common especially among professional beggars. The tracts in which distress is most imminent are these—

(a) Parts of Chumparun.
(b) The northern half of Sarun.
(c) The northern and north-eastern part of Tirhoot and the adjoining parts of Bhaugulpore and Monghyr.
(d) The eastern corner of Gya and the adjoining part of Monghyr.
(e) The eastern part of Purneah, the northern part of Maldah, and all the northern-western half of Dinagepore.

RELIEF WORKS.

Many works are open, others are ready for opening, and others are being prospected. In the Rajshahye division there is no very great demand for employment except in Dinagepore, where large numbers are coming to the works. This is very much the case also in the Bhaugulpore division, and in the Patna division south of the Ganges. But in the north of the Patna division the demand for employment is in many parts brisk, and there is occasion for the opening of new works as far as possible.

The labourers employed on relief works are for the most part local men of the ordinary labouring classes. But in some cases emigrant bands of professional coolies have been taken on. Although relief works are intended primarily for the benefit of the districts in which they are opened, the Lieutenant-Governor would do nothing to discourage emigration in search of work. Emigration is a natural distributor and therefore alleviator of distress, as trade is. Still it has been considered advisable to allow the professional coolies from Bhaugulpore, who had monopolized the local works in Maldah, to go forward to the railway works.

The labourers are paid for the most part by the task at fair rates, it being desirable to maintain that system as a test till the distress becomes really severe. But as soon as a certain point of distress is reached the system can be changed.

In the Patna division much has been done and is being done by way of advances. In Bhaugulpore and Rajshahye, this part of the relief scheme has proved less successful. With the exception of the Northern Behar planters, no class has come forward largely for advances to buy grain. In Rajshahye a few applications have been made. In the Patna division considerable advances have been made for land improvements, and the system followed with opium cultivators has borne fruit. In the districts of the Burdwan and Chota Nagpore divisions advances for landed improvements are being largely taken, and it is expected that in Nuddea also the Zemindars will come forward.

On the whole the estimate that the crops of 1873 would give more or less one-half of an average outturn is supported by the present reports, which have been submitted after observation of the harvests. Local officers have few subordinates who are able to take trustworthy observations of so intricate and wide a subject as the outturn of crops; actual survey has of course been impossible. The subordinate executive establishment upon whom much of this work falls are still very raw and untrained, having been but a few months appointed.

The following is a general synopsis of the prospects of the spring crops as described in these reports under circular No. 70 for January:—

In the lower delta and littoral districts and in Eastern Bengal they are doing well, and will in all probability give an average yield, though in these districts they are very small in quantity.

In Western Bengal, below the uplands and in the central delta districts, the prospect is bad. The outturn will probably not be more than one-half that of an ordinary year. In Northern Bengal the prospect is also bad, but not hopeless, though according to the reports there seems little chance of more than one-third of an average outturn being obtained. Over most of these tracts the spring crops do not contribute largely to the food-supply of the country. Grains produced from these crops form less than one-eighth of the total food-supply.

In Behar, on the other hand, the spring crops contribute a very considerable quota of the food supply of the people, ranging from one-eighth on the borders of Bengal Proper to one-half in the districts bordering on the North-Western Provinces. In all this country the rubbee prospects still largely depend on more rain in the present months. In the Patna division south of the Ganges, on the whole, half a crop is expected, which will be better with seasonable rain, and may be much better. In the Patna division north of the Ganges from one-third to one-half the yield of an average crop may still be obtained. In the Bhaugulpore division the spring (rubbee) crops, taking all the circumstances into consideration, promise marvellously well according to these reports.

One other point in this set of reports may be noticed here. Local officers were required to ascertain as far as possible the amount of grain held in stock by landholders, traders, and ryots. The result of their inquiries, which they were warned should not be inquisitorial, is not very definite. But, on the whole, looking not only to these reports but also to what is generally known of the habits of the people, the Lieutenant-Governor estimates that the supply of food grown in the country is annually either exported or consumed, and that stocks are as a rule about two or three months in advance of the supply; this is, that if no crops at all had been reaped in the late harvest, the people could still have found support for two or three months from the stocks in hand.

The estimate made by the Committee of the British Indian Association of the deficiency in the crops of 1873, as compared with the crops of an ordinary year, did not formally agree with that made by the Government. The Lieutenant-Governor has submitted to the Government of India his reasons for thinking that there is no very great difference in the estimates. The Committee thought, there would be a deficiency in the late rice crops of two-thirds exclusive of Orissa and Assam, where the crops are good. This Government estimated the deficiency in the crops of 1873, including the early rice and other crops reaped during the rains, at one-half more or less, not omitting Orissa and Assam. A further and final estimate of the deficiency is given in this narrative.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(Home News, Jan. 2.)

The health of the German Emperor is improving, and he has received visits from his Ministers and the members of his family.

Marshal Bazaine has been sent to the island of St. Marguerite; his wife and family will be allowed to reside near him and visit him occasionally.

Nothing decisive has occurred at Cartagena, where the siege continues day by day. The insurgents, profiting by the temporary absence of the Spanish squadron, have been able to obtain fresh supplies of ammunition and provisions. The Junta meet daily on board the Numancia. A war vessel has blown up within the harbour, which has caused a great destruction of property. General Moriones has arrived at Castro with a large reinforcement of Government troops, and the Carlist leader Elio is marching thither to meet him; an engagement is considered probable. The Carlists are besieging Bilbao, and have stopped the navigation of the river.

The cattle plague is making sad ravages in Switzerland, causing the destruction of large numbers of stock.

The Portuguese Government have required all ships from the West Coast of Africa to perform quarantine on approaching the coast. The effect of this will be to prevent invalids being landed at Madeira for the present, where the British Government had intended to establish a sanatarium.

The Virginius has foundered at sea.

Mr. Caleb Cushing is to be the new American Minister at Madrid.

A treaty has been concluded between Russia and the Ameer of Bokhara, by which the former power cedes the right bank of Amou Daria to the latter.

News from the West Coast of Africa to Dec. 15 is to hand. The expected reinforcements had arrived. Sir Garnet Wolseley had started towards the Prah in pursuit of the Ashantees. The advance upon Coomassie was to be made early in the new year.

Her Majesty and the youthful members of the Royal Family are at Osborne.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales have been keeping Christmas, and enjoying the festivities of the season, at Sandringham. On Jan. 5 they will return to London for a few days, previous to taking their departure for St. Petersburg, to be present at the royal nuptials to be celebrated there.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh has arrived in Berlin, where he will remain a few days, and then proceed on his journey to St. Petersburg to join the family of his intended bride.

The eldest daughter of the Premier has been united to the Rev. Mr. Wickham, principal of Wellington College.

A petition has been lodged against the return of Mr. Mills for Exeter.

The governing body of Rugby School have announced their intention to remove Dr. Hayman from the office of head master in April next. The doctor states he intends to move the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus.

Mr. Gerard Noel has resigned the office of Conservative Whip.

The Rev. R. F. Molesworth, late of the Madras Army, has been appointed to the living of St. Mary's, March.

The speech of Dr. Kenealy for the defence in the Tichborne trial has continued the whole week, but it is expected to terminate on Jan. 5. During the past few days the Lord Chief Justice has been absent from indisposition, but the health of his lordship has now improved.

A deputation of steamship owners has waited on the Solicitor for the Treasury and the Postmaster-General on the subject of the P. and O. Company carrying the mails through the Suez Canal; to do so, it is said, would retard transit, and act unfairly to the shipping interest.

A special general meeting of the Guards' Club will be held next month to take into consideration the declaration signed by the Earl of Desart, which has appeared in the public prints.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has convened a meeting of bishops, to be held at Lambeth Palace, to consider divers weighty and important matters connected with the Church.

An examination is to be held after next Easter for direct appointments as assistant engineers in the Public Works Department in India, at which any person who is under twenty-four years of age, and who has been employed for not less than eight months as a pupil in the above branches, will be eligible to compete.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lieut.-Gen. E. A. Cumberlege, Ben. Inf.; Capt. T. Blair, Ben. Nat.; H. Gibb, Esq., Surg. Gen., Bo. Ret.; the Rev. J. D. Gibson, Bo. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. G. A. J. M'Clintock, late 52nd Reg.; the Earl of Norbury; Gen. R. S. Piper, R.E.; Gen. Sir A. Roberts G.C.B., Ben. Fus.; T. Turner, Esq., High Sheriff of Carnarvonshire; Dowager Lady Briggs; Lady Fitzroy Kelly; the Hon. Mr. Twynam; J. A. Galignani, of Paris; Gen. Sir A. Roberts, K.C.B.; Lady Stanhope.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

(From London Papers of Jan. 2.)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPE COAST CASTLE, Dec. 15.—According to the latest intelligence from the front the main body of the Ashantees crossed the Prah in great disorder, leaving their dead and wounded on the bank. Many were drowned. The British outposts extend to the Prah, and the march to Coomassie will be made in the beginning of January. The troops which recently arrived have been sent to sea until required.

("STANDARD" TELEGRAM.)

CAPE COAST CASTLE, Dec. 15.—Colonel Wood, V.C., is up at the Prah in command of his native regiment, and Major Russell is also there in command of another. Very little doubt exists that the Ashantees have crossed the Prah, and are in full retreat to Coomassie. Their camps all the way to the river are deserted, and the route they have pursued is strewn with numbers of their dead. The Himalaya arrived here on the 9th, and sailed on the 12th for a cruise, after disembarking a few sappers and some gunners for the purpose of erecting a field telegraph and stores. The Tamar arrived on the 12th, and sailed on the 14th for a cruise. She also disembarked only a few sappers and stores. The Decoy, gunboat, left this evening to join Captain Glover at the Volta. These ships were sent to sea for fourteen days, the services of the troops not yet being required. Amethyst sailed with the remainder of the detachment of the marines sent out in Simoom, who were all debilitated by fever, and invalids for Ascension on the 14th inst. Men-of-war in the anchorage:—Active, Druid, Encounter, Argus, Decoy. A reconnaissance had been made as far as the Prah by Major Home and Captain Buller. Lieutenant Noel, R.N., and a party of fifty seamen and marines from the squadron are at Ten Coomassie.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

CAPE COAST CASTLE, Dec. 15.—The mail arrived here to-day from the Cape, with news that Commodore Commerell was considerably better, and would soon be returning to England.

THE EASTERN MAILS.

On Dec. 31 an influential deputation of steam-ship owners of London, Liverpool, Glasgow, the Tyne, and Hull had an interview, at the Treasury Office, with Mr. Dodson and Dr. Lyon Playfair, with reference to the acceleration of the mails to the East; and they allege certain grievances against the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, who have the contract for carrying the mails. The deputation consisted of Messrs. Alfred and Philip Holt, Ocean Steamship Company, Liverpool; Mr. Charles Wilson, Hull; Mr. Skinner, Castle line, Glasgow; Mr. Montgomery (Smith and Sons, Glasgow); Mr. Macgregor (Macgregor, Gowan, and Co., London); Mr. James Harrison, Liverpool; Mr. M'Diarmid, Ducal line; Mr. Lenning, Red Cross line; Mr. Davies (Rathbone Brothers, Liverpool), Star line; Mr. Gellatly (Hankey and Sewell); Mr. Grant, the Queen line; and Capt. Carr:—

Mr. Alfred Holt, who introduced the deputation, said they represented personally 280,000 of the 400,000 of steam-ship tonnage passing through the Suez Canal, and they had the support of a great many eastern traders not present. They understood that the Peninsular and Oriental Company has asked the Government to allow them to carry the mails through the Suez Canal instead of sending the mails by rail from Alexandria to Suez. The Peninsular and Oriental Company state that the passage of the Canal occupies ten hours, whereas the average time was two and a half days; and sometimes a delay of some days occurred when a vessel ran ashore. The Peninsular and Oriental Company said they could compensate for loss of time on going through the Canal by accelerating the speed between Southampton and Alexandria. But he asked why Gibraltar and Malta should suffer for this? The Peninsular and Oriental Company were attempting to drive private enterprise from the seas, by running vessels at freights that could not pay; and they were actually employing their quickest vessels in private trade, and their slowest to carry the mails. If the Peninsular and Oriental Company succeeded in getting permission to carry the mails through the Suez Canal they would have precedence over all other vessels. To show the importance of such a change he instanced a case where, if the Peninsular and Oriental Company had got precedence of him, the company would have taken 1,500*l.* that went into his pocket. If the Government did not compel the Peninsular and Oriental Company to accelerate their speed, the company would, with its subsidy of 450,000*l.*, drive private steam-ship owners from the seas, and at the end of their contract there would be no service of steamers to tender against them for the conveyance of the mails. The mails between Shanghai and Southampton could be accelerated five days easily, and when he said that a day's delay of the mail was a loss of 10 000*l.* to those engaged in trade, the Government would see the importance of accelerating the speed. The Peninsular and Oriental Company were very flourishing, and the opening of the Suez Canal had the effect of economising their expenditure on coaling and repairs. That company had all the benefits of a subsidy without any of its drawbacks, and the Government were paying a large sum of money for a slow service.

In answer to Mr. Dodson as to whether coal was not to be had at Borneo and other places,

Mr. Skinner and Mr. Wilson said that they found it more economical to use the higher priced Welsh and English coal. It occupied less space, and there was more room for cargo.

A telegram was here read from the North of England Steam-ship Owners' Association, protesting against the subsidy to the Peninsular and Oriental Company if they were to be allowed to go through the Suez Canal with the mails.

Dr. Lyon Playfair and Mr. Dodson both intimated that they would give their attention to the subject.

The deputation then retired.

SMITH, EDWARDS & CO.'S ANNUAL COTTON CIRCULAR.

ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL, 31st DECEMBER, 1873.

The retrospect of the past year is not cheering; it recalls a wearisome time of disappointment and loss to the cotton merchant, an equally distressing experience to the shipper of Manchester goods, while the spinner and manufacturer have reaped no advantages to place against the losses of the mercantile community. In all respects the year 1873 ranks among the most gloomy for the cotton trade of this country.

The prime cause of these misfortunes was the fatal under-estimate of the size of the last American crop. Let us recall its history in a few words: The planting in 1872 was large, the start good, and up to July the prospect was for a large yield; but in August and September a tremendous outcry was made of damage from worms and drought. It was stated that the Atlantic States were swept by caterpillars, and the favorite estimates fell to 3¼ or 3½ million bales. The weather was good in the late fall months, and crop prospects improved, but still the current American estimates kept at 3½ millions or a little over that, and the Agricultural Bureau published statement after statement putting the crop at 3,450,000 bales. The receipts were also remarkably small in December, owing to the low state of the rivers and the spread of a disease among the horses and mules, which impeded transportation for a time. These causes were not fully appreciated on this side, and thus a strong speculative feeling was engendered by the short receipts, which were construed by the public to mean a deficient crop.

At the opening of 1873 the price of Middling Uplands on the spot was 10⅛d, and Fair Dhollerah 7⅞d. The favourite estimate of the American crop was 3,600,000 bales, but many thought it would not exceed 3½ millions, and a few put it as high as 3¾ millions. The general tone of opinion was sanguine; it was thought the cotton supply of the world would be scanty, and that a high scale of prices would rule throughout the year. A large speculative business was going on in American cotton to arrive, chiefly in the neighbourhood of 10d for Uplands, and the price of deliveries in New York ruled relatively much higher, being sustained by heavy orders to buy on Southern account.

As frequently happens in our market, the course of prices during the spring months was exactly the contrary of what was expected. The receipts at the American ports held on much better than was anticipated, each month witnessed an increase of estimates, the fear of scarcity gradually passed away, and a slow wearisome decline of ½ to ⅝d per lb was witnessed each month till the beginning of May, when Middling Uplands stood at 9d per lb, and Fair Dhollerah at 6½d.

A special characteristic of the trade requires now to be noticed, which aggravated exceedingly the losses of the merchant. The quality of the crop proved unusually bad. An extraordinary amount of sandy, dusty and bad stapled cotton appeared as the season went on; large quantities of this trash arrived in April and May, and a great depreciation in prices took place. Very much of it was bought in America against orders for better quality, or placed upon firm offers made to spinners, who found it utterly unfit for their use, and it had to be resold in our market at losses, in some cases, of as much as 2d to 2½d. We never remember to have heard such universal complaints of the wretched out-turn of American classification. It was no uncommon thing to see cotton shipped as low middling at ½d. to ⅝d. under the price of middling selling at 1d under the parity of that grade in Liverpool, and good ordinary invoiced ⅝d. below middling selling at 1½d. to 2d per lb. below it. Spinners in particular were victimised dreadfully, and some failures occurred among them, caused entirely by the excessive losses on their imports.

During May and June the tendency of prices was still slowly downwards, but there were temporary spells of active buying, caused by unfavourable accounts of the new crop; long continued rains were said to have injured the plant, and the large increase of acreage sown was alleged to have been abandoned, owing to the difficulty of keeping the plant free from grass. Upon the whole, however, the tendency of the market was in the direction of weakness. The exhausting losses crippled holders, and some failures occurred on our Exchange, which caused considerable uneasiness. It is matter of surprise that failures were not more numerous, for two bad years in succession had told heavily upon commercial credit.

The lowest dip of the market, so far as last crop was concerned, was in July, when the maximum stock was reached—918,000 bales. Though the quotation of Middling Uplands was not reduced below 8⅞d. on the spot, sales of landing cotton took place on the basis of 8⅝d., and the lower grades were relatively much cheaper. Good Ordinary being sold at 7d. to 7¼d., and Ordinary at 6d to 6½d. per lb. Fair Dhollerah was sold at 5¾d. The average decline from the 1st January might be put at 2d. per lb in American cotton, and 1½d. in Surats.

The cheapness of low American cotton now began to attract attention; the import from America was nearly over. It was seen that our stock must run down for several months, and the feeling gradually spread that the bottom of the market had been touched.

During August and the first half of September a good trade demand was experienced, and a decided hardening took place in low American cotton. The price of Middling Uplands was advanced to 9d. The accounts of the growing crop in America were not satisfactory. The weather was unusually wet, and great damage was reported from worms and rot. The Bureau reports were very unfavourable, giving a much lower average of condition than the year before; rather a sanguine tone sprang up, and considerable business was done in shipments of new crop, at 8½d to 8¾d per lb. A check was given to the market by the failure of Jay Cooke and Co., which was succeeded by considerable financial uneasiness in America; but this did not last long. Continued bad accounts came of the crop; the early receipts were very small, showing that it was very late, and quite a large business was done in the first fortnight of October, bringing Middling Uplands to 9¼d, and Fair Dhollera to 6¼d. The extreme rise in low American cotton from the bottom was 1d per lb, in the better grades ½d to ¾d. The feeling was general that a period of scarcity would be felt before the new crop arrived freely.

This was the culminating point of the autumn reaction. The financial disturbance in America, which had subsided for a little, broke out anew with redoubled force; the great manufacturing house of Sprague and Co., Rhode Island, had to suspend; other serious failures occurred; an extraordinary scarcity of currency was felt all over the country, the banks suspended paying in greenbacks, and matters came almost to a dead-lock. The crisis came like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, our money market had been very easy, and nothing seemed less likely than a monetary panic, but in a few weeks the Bank rate of discount was forced up from 3 to 9 per cent in consequence of a drain of gold to America and Germany happening at a time when unusual demands are made for home circulation. The price of cotton was forced down rapidly in America, and 13c was touched in New York for future deliveries, which had shortly before been quoted at 18c. Our market sympathised, forced sales took place daily, and by the first week of November the price of Uplands on the spot had fallen to 8⅛d, while some sales for arrival were made as low as 7⅞d, and Fair Dhollerah was sold at 5⅜d.

The extreme depression was caused solely by the monetary panic; early in November the crisis began to subside, the export of specie was arrested, and it was soon seen that the tide had turned, a strong rebound occurred in arrival cotton in sympathy with a great advance in America. The price of "futures" in New York rose 3c, and Uplands to arrive went up ½d per lb. We now began to be favoured with numerous crop estimates from America; people found leisure to go into figures when the panic had passed away, and to our surprise it was found that estimates were greatly reduced on all sides. Towards the end of November many estimates were received from New Orleans as low as 3 600,000 bales, and some of 3½ millions and even the most conservative people in New York and elsewhere were inclined to fix upon 3¾ millions as a full figure. The receipts were but small for the time of the year, and the total was 150 000 bales behind the previous year. Altogether the position of the staple looked strong, for the total visible supply was about 200,000 below the previous year, and prices were 1¼ lower. A speculative demand sprang up for arrival cotton, and Uplands were to 8⅝d. to 8¾d., according to distance, and many people, led away by the short estimates, talked of 9½d as near at hand.

An entirely different development has occurred. The receipts at the American ports increased unexpectedly at the beginning of December, and have since swollen to an enormous extent; the figures attained have never been reached before in the history of the cotton trade and have fairly stunned people. Coming as they have done, immediately on the back of the reduced estimates, they have left a sense of great soreness at the misleading information sent from America, and have caused a thorough distrust of all estimates of the crop. Considerable depression has consequently reigned in our market during the past month, and prices on the spot have gradually declined, closing at 8 1-16d for Middling Uplands and 5⅜d for Fair Dhollerah. Symptoms of greater steadiness were showing themselves before the declaration of stock this morning, but when it was announced that the total was 592,000 bales, or 120,000 bales above the estimate, a very depressed feeling ensued. It was felt that this gives a different aspect to the whole cotton question, as proving that the consumption has been less than we had supposed; consequently a smaller supply for next year will suffice. Arrival cotton fell 3/16d. this morning, and closes at 8d. to 8⅛d. for Uplands.

The trade of Manchester during the past year can hardly be described as remunerative. During the spring Spinners and Manufacturers were kept well engaged, a good demand was experienced for the East, Merchants being deluded by the idea that India and China were getting bare of goods, and that satisfactory returns might be expected. As the year advanced the fall in the price of cotton benefitted the producer, and Spinners of low counts of yarn who could use the cheap inferior cotton did pretty well. It was found, however, after stocktaking at midsummer that the profits on the bulk of the trade were imaginary. The waste in using American cotton had been unprecedented, owing, first, to the poor wasty staple of the crop, and secondly, to the great admixture of sand and dust. We don't remember ever to have heard such complaints of the badness of the crop. The high price of coal, the increased cost of labour and of everything else connected with a mill, all tended in the same direction, and it was found that a margin which used to be ample was barely sufficient to cover cost.

During the summer and autumn the demand for goods decidedly slackened; the Indian markets disappointed shippers exceedingly. Nothing but loss resulted on the year's business, and merchants became very much disheartened. The same result was experienced more or less in other foreign markets, and the continental demand in particular became very slack. A severe financial crisis broke out in Vienna, and spread through Germany in the course of the summer, leading to a great prostration of trade. The combined effect of these adverse influences was that trade in Manchester became dull and disappointing, and the violent disturbance of our money market in October and November did not tend to improve it. An additional drawback the past three months has been the dread of a great famine in Bengal. The autumn rice crops have partially failed over a tract of country, computed to contain 30 millions of people, and there is a great apprehension that next year the horrors of an Indian famine on a vast scale will be witnessed. The Government, it is hoped, will act with vigour in view of this emergency. Still it is doubted whether any measures of relief that are practicable will altogether avert the calamity. The effect upon business in piece goods has been disastrous. A great portion of the customary demand has ceased in Calcutta; holders of stocks have lost heavily, and the demand in Manchester has fallen off very much. Fortunately the China market has improved, and large purchases for it had carried off some of the surplus goods left on hand by the absence of Calcutta demand; still the general state of Manchester has been very unsatisfactory for months past, stocks of both goods and yarn have accumulated to a considerable extent, and we should say that in the second half of the year, even with much cheaper cotton, the result is no better than in the first half.

The fine spinning trade, which was so remarkably good last year, has been very poor this one, and latterly some short time has been worked. Speaking generally, we should say that the lower the counts spun, the better has been the result, and probably nothing has been so profitable as spinning Bengal cotton, costing about 4d per cent.

We do not consider that there has been any increase in the spindle power of Lancashire this year; any slight addition made has been counter-balanced by the large number of mills burned down, and after the long spell of unprofitable trade we have passed through, we think it is very unlikely that any important addition will be made for some time. We estimate the consumption power of Great Britain at about 62,000 bales per week, comprising say 33 000 bales of American cotton; 12,000 to 14,000 bales of East India, and say 16,000 of Brazil, Egyptian, and other kinds. It is difficult to give accurate figures of consumption, as the proportion of the various kinds of cotton used, and the average weight of the bales, varies so much.

Two satisfactory points have to be noticed in view of the future. The price of coal is beginning to decline, and is likely to continue to do so. The excessive profits of the trade have drawn much additional capital to it, many new mines have been opened, and our supply must largely increase before long. On the other hand the dulness of the iron trade betokens a diminished demand for fuel, which must tell seriously upon the price of coal, for it was the extraordinary demand for the iron furnaces the past three years, which chiefly caused the rise. The other satisfactory point is the excellent spinning quality of the present American crop; in staple and cleanliness it is one of the best we have seen, and spinners will find it a great contrast to the last one.

The Money market during the past year has been subject to spasmodic disturbance, owing firstly to the heavy drain of gold to Germany for the purpose of the new coinage, and secondly to the effect of the American crisis on this side. To the first cause was owing an advance of the Bank rate to 7 per cent. in the first week of June, but there was no panic feeling then and little effect on general trade. The last hitch was far more severe, the rate was forced up in a few weeks from 3 to 9 per cent, and for a few days we seemed to be trembling on the verge of a monetary crisis similar to that of 1857 and 1866. The pressure on the Bank of England under the operation of the Bank Act of 1844 was very severe, and had any large commercial or Banking failures occurred the consequences would have been terrible, but fortunately no unsoundness came to light, the commercial community stood the strain remarkably well, and as soon as the tide turned the reaction was as sudden as the advance. The Bank rate receded in a short time from 9 to 4½ per cent, and the year closes with money both cheap and plentiful.

There has been abundant evidence all the year that the unemployed capital of the country is considerable; the great profits made in the coal and iron trades have not been fully invested, and but for the frequently recurring drains of gold the rate of interest would have been low. Commercial credit has not been very good, owing to the heavy losses sustained in nearly all departments of mercantile business, but failures have not been so numerous or so heavy as might have been expected under the circumstances. We judge that upon the whole Banks have been careful, and that there is little improper credit given, neither has "finance business" of the unsound character that prevailed before the crisis of 1866 fairly reared its head again.

The attention of economists is beginning to be drawn to the rapid substitution of gold for silver as the money of European countries, and its probable effect upon prices in general. Germany is believed to have taken 50 or 60 millions of gold in the last three years to replace her silver currency. Several other European States intend to follow her example, and thus large quantities of silver will be thrown out of circulation and the void filled by gold. The annual product of the mines is insufficient to meet this demand, and it would appear highly probable that a prolonged scarcity of the precious metal will be felt, causing a general fall in prices. Thus the process would be reversed which we have seen going on since the discovery of the California and Australian mines. Effects of this kind are in their nature very slow, and spread over several years, but considering the inflation of prices experienced of late years and the greatly increased cost of living as measured by money, it is not improbable that the counter effects will be disclosed sooner than usual. The depreciation of silver must, on the other hand, make rapid progress, the surplus supply of Europe must go to the East, and cause a continued drooping in the rate of exchange. Already the rupee is quoted at 1s 10½d as against 2s, its former par of exchange, and we would not be surprised if India demands a gold currency before long, to protect it against the evil effects of a fluctuating standard. America appears for the present to have postponed the return to specie payments, but it must come to that basis eventually, and when it does a large withdrawal of gold must take place for that quarter.

These considerations should prepare us for sharp fluctuations in the rate of discount during the coming year, but there are no signs any where of such unsoundness of trade as to cause apprehension of a commercial crisis.

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Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

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This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

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Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

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Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

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Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.

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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
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Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

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Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 17,910, assuring	£9,717 589-15-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,992,440-12-0
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were... ...	£987,709-3-5

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit	" 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...	Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above...	" 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

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